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SCENES DURING CENTENNIAL.

Vice President Fairbanks addressing audience at fairgrounds.
Infantry and artillery views.

Governor Herrick and staff, Mayor Johnson to the right.

PREFATORY

This little album is offered to the public as a history of the celebration of the first century of Champaign county. The primary plan was to preserve what has been done by our people and the manner of its doing in keeping this event. In addition to this there is included some historical matters and other facts which will, as the years roll on, become of interest. Copies of this work will be filed with the Ohio State Library, that those who come after us may find in convenient form the manner in which we kept the anniversary and celebrated the deeds and sacrifices of our ancestors.

We claim no special merit for this work. It is but a con-

tribution to that vast mass of material accumulating through the years, and out of which the future historian will construct a history of the people of this county.

If this little album contributes anything to that final result we shall be gratified. Our county has a glorious history behind it. Its beautiful hills, charming vales and fertile fields have furnished the setting for as splendid a picture as any like territory in these wonderful states. The people of the county living today have much of which they may be proud. They are worthy descendants of worthy sires and dames.

HOWARD D. MANINGTON.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY'S CENTENNIAL

CELEBRATION

Ohio
1905
1626686

Like all things else the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Champaign county had to have a beginning. The splendid three days' program which the thousands of this county in common with thousands from other counties witnessed and enjoyed was not hastily prepared, but consumed weeks and months of careful and arduous labor. Never did men labor more unselfishly or exercise greater prudence or ability in the discharge of a public duty than did the men (and women, too) who prepared and carried through this celebration. That they did it without compensation or hope of reward, but as a patriotic duty and as a labor of love will forever be their highest encomium.

The first notice calling attention to the county's centennial birthday was one which appeared in the Urbana Daily Times Citizen on January 10th, 1905. This notice was immediately followed by others of a like nature in the press of the city and county. Two days later the Times Citizen suggested that a meeting be called to consider the matter of a proper celebration of the event. The following day there appeared in that paper a proclamation by Mayor James B. Johnson making the call for a citizens' meeting for that purpose as suggested. This meeting was called for January 24th in the council chamber at the city building. The day was cold and bright and as many as sixty persons were present, enthusiastically imbued with the idea of celebrating the county's birthday. Meetings were held from time to time after this. At the first meeting, however, a committee was appointed to procure the incorporation of the Champaign

County Centennial Society. This committee consisted of H. D. Manington, J. B. Johnson, J. F. Brand, John H. James and E. P. Middleton. The committee met immediately, drew up the articles of incorporation and forwarded the same to the secretary of state at Columbus. The object of the corporation as set forth in the articles was "the purpose for which said corporation is formed is the proper and appropriate celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the formation of Champaign county as a county of the state of Ohio, and for the collection and preservation of historical papers, records and data pertaining to said county."

By a resolution adopted by the society every person who lived in the county, or any person who had ever lived in the county, might become a member of the society by the signing of the articles of incorporation and the payment of a fee of twenty-five cents.

Committees were appointed to visit the various places throughout the county, there to hold meetings, interest the people and secure subscribers to the society's membership. Many such meetings were held, although the inclement winter season made some of the meetings difficult to keep and rendered the attendance small.

An organization followed the incorporation of the society, and according to the plan each election precinct of the county was entitled to a member of the board of trustees, making twenty-seven in all. Each precinct was entitled to choose its own representative upon the board, and every precinct but one made its

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selection. The trustees so chosen were as follows: Concord township, John P. Neer, Urbana; Goshen township, Mechanicsburg precinct, C. A. Wood, Mechanicsburg; Goshen township, Goshen precinct, J. T. Brown, Mechanicsburg; Harrison township, Denton Crowl, J. N. Barnett, Springhill; Jackson township, Adison precinct, Charles Guthridge, Christiansburg; Jackson township, McCrea precinct, B. R. Wilson, Urbana; Johnson township, St. Paris precinct, H. M. Beckwith, St. Paris; Johnson township, Millerstown precinct, D. C. Houser, Millerstown; Johnson township, Johnson precinct, Jason P. Kite, St. Paris; Madriver township, Terre Haute precinct, Emory Smith, Terre Haute; Madriver township, Westville precinct, E. V. Rhoads, Westville; Rush township, North Lewisburg precinct, M. T. Freeman, North Lewisburg; Rush township, Eason precinct, O. S. Townsend, North Lewisburg; Rush township, Woodstock precinct, D. A. Martin, Woodstock; Rush township, Martin precinct, George Standish, Fountain Park; Salem township, W. M. Gehman, Kingscreek; Union township, C. M. Goul, Urbana, R. R. No. 5; Urbana township, Floyd Powell, Urbana; Urbana City, First Ward, James B. Johnson; Urbana City, Second Ward, Harrison Craig; Urbana City, Third Ward, Precinct "A," George W. Hitt; Urbana City, Third Ward, Precinct "B," S. L. P. Stone; Urbana City, Fourth Ward, Precinct "A," T. A. Edmondson; Urbana City, Fourth Ward, Precinct "B," R. H. Murphey; Wayne township, Cable precinct, V. H. Madden, Cable; Wayne township, Mingo precinct, J. A. Hunter, Mingo.

The board met and selected for its officers Mayor James B. Johnson as president; Thomas A. Edmondson, vice-president; Edwin Hagenbuch, secretary; James F. Hearn, treasurer; and Rev. Charles S. Wood as historian. At the same time the trustees created an executive committee consisting of Judge E. P. Middleton, chairman; H. D. Manington, vice-chairman; Judge T. B. Owen, T. E. Dye, C. E. Pippitt, John E. Davis and John J. Leedom. A resolution was adopted giving this committee, together with the society's officers, the power to appoint all sub-committees and to take into its charge and make all needful arrangements for the celebration.

The executive committee thus created immediately went about the work laid out for it, and by dint of energy, hard work

and sticktoitiveness planned and carried out the work of the celebration. The task was a stupenduous one. As no salaries or other compensation were allowed it was necessary that there be a division of work among volunteers and others who might be appointed for that purpose. The committee appointed the following sub-committees: Finance committee—A. T. Gross, John P. Hance, W. B. Marvin, S. S. Deaton, W. R. Wilson, J. C. Powers, Luther Wean, C. G. Kennedy, C. H. Ganson, J. P. Brennan, C. A. Leaming, J. K. Cheetham. Committee on speakers—E. P. Middleton, W. R. Warnock, John H. James, C. B. Heiserman, H. D. Manington, L. D. Johnson. Press committee—H. D. Manington, F. B. Patrick, F. C. Gaumer, John H. James, O. E. Shaw, C. C. Slater, Samuel Callan, M. Neff, J. W. Yeisley. Sub-committee on program—E. Hagenbuch, T. B. Owen, T. E. Dye. Committee on band music—W. R. Wilson, Ed Hullinger, Chas. A. Leaming. Military committee—D. B. McDonald, Sherman Thompson, George W. Leonard, Chas. Phellis, R. J. Eason, C. E. Buroker, Ed. Hagenbuch. Committee on vocal music—R. S. Pearce, S. B. Price, Ed. Hullinger, E. C. Shyrigh, Father Mueller, Miss Joslin. Committee on Public decorations—H. W. Putnam, W. Dixon, T. S. Binkard, George W. Thomas, George C. Russell. Committee on fireworks—H. D. Manington, James B. Johnson, James F. Hearn. Committee on badges—H. D. Manington, C. A. Wood, Prof. I. N. Keyser. Platform committee, dancing—W. R. Wilson, T. A. Edmondson. Platform committee, speakers—S. S. Deaton, R. H. Murphey. Committee on information—H. M. Crow, W. R. Middleton, G. P. Seibert. Committee to prepare invitations—E. P. Middleton, H. D. Manington, Edwin Hagenbuch. Ladies committees: Mrs. A. F. Vance, general chairman; Relic committee—Mrs. D. B. McDonald, chairman; Miss Alice L. Gaumer, secretary; Mrs. Clifford Hazard, treasurer; Mrs. Robt. Young, Mrs. James Cheetham, Mrs. Margaret McConnell, Mrs. John Connor, Mrs. G. M. Eichelberger, Mrs. Florence Murdock, Mrs. Frank Ganson, Mrs. Lee Todd, Mrs. Archie Harriman, Miss Mary Ward, Mrs. W. K. Patrick, Mrs. Chas. Ross, Mrs. H. D. Manington, Mrs. Emma S. Eichelberger, Mrs. Emma Lewis, Mrs. Marcus Crane, Miss Mayme Colwell, Mrs. G. W. McCracken, Mrs. Emma Weaver. Reception committee—Chairman, Mrs. E. Hagenbuch, Miss Louise Williams, Mrs. Edward Murphey, Mrs. H.

C. Houston, Mrs. E. P. Middleton and Mrs. J. B. Johnson. Floral committee—Chairman Mrs. T. C. Berry, northeast part of city; Mrs. Will Given, Mrs. Truman Gest, Mrs. Elizabeth Fuller, Mrs. Harry Kirby, Mrs. Roland Hughes and Miss McLain. Northwest section: Chairman, Mrs. George W. Hitt, Mrs. George Leonard, Mrs. John R. Ross, Mrs. James Colwell, Mrs. James F. Hearn, Miss Armstrong, Miss Colwell and Miss Akers. Southeast and West sections: Chairman, Mrs. W. B. Griswold, Mrs. Lee G. Pennock, Mrs. J. F. Brand, Mrs. Frank A. Zimmer, Mrs. Allen Acker, Mrs. Frank Ross, Mrs. Malinda Colwell and Miss Ella McDonald.

These committees, appointed from time to time, labored most zealously and with rare fidelity and intelligence to the end that the celebration might be commensurate with the importance and dignity of the occasion. As the time drew near for the opening of the event which, from convenience and for other reasons was fixed upon for July 4, 5 and 6, the city took on a gala appearance. The city council with truly patriotic spirit provided

nine splendid iron arches, each containing seventy-five electric lamps, and had the same erected at the four entrances to the square and at the intersection of streets a square away, with an extra one at the corner of Main and Church streets. These arches when lighted at night made a most beautiful appearance. Temporary drinking fountains were also placed along the streets; public convenience closets were located in the alleys. The square was gaily decorated with flags and bunting, as were all the approaches to the square for two blocks away. Many of the business houses were swathed in the national colors, while nearly every residence in the city bore some evidence of the gala occasion. The Second Regiment, Ohio National Guard, under command of Colonel E. S. Bryant; one company of the Signal Corps, under command of Captain Webster, and Light Battery D, under command of Capt. Grant S. Taylor, were secured for the occasion and were encamped two miles north of the city on the old home place of Governor Vance. The camp was named in honor of the present owner (the venerable Edward Jennings) Camp Jennings.

"NATION'S DAY," JULY FOURTH

Owing to the fact that the celebration was to be inaugurated on the anniversary of the nation's natal day the day was called "Nation's Day." The sleeping inhabitants of Urbana were aroused on the morning of the opening by the national salute fired by two guns of Light Battery D from Toledo, which came down from Camp Jennings and were posted on the high school grounds. The city was early filled with thousands of residents of the county and the incoming trains during the morning discharged thousands more. Vice-President Fairbanks, the orator of the day, was met at the Pennsylvania station on the arrival of his train at 11:16 from the east by the executive committee, and was escorted to the residence of Judge William R. Warnock by Company D under command of Capt. Leonard and Company B, of the Seventh Regiment, O. N. G., of Marietta, Capt. Knox, headed by the Eighth Regiment band of Akron.

The grand parade which was scheduled for twelve o'clock was about an hour late in moving. By a wise foresight the line of march was policed by a guard of 300 men from Camp Jennings, so that the streets were kept clear. The parade was formed on East Ward, Washington and Lafayette avenues. It was marshaled by Judge T. B. Owen, who had appointed as his aides forty splendidly mounted and uniformed residents of the county. A more magnificent spectacle was never witnessed in this state than the parade, and for its kind (the floral feature) probably never surpassed anywhere on this continent. The parade traversed the line of march beginning on North Main street, continuing south to the square to Scioto, east on Scioto to East Lawn avenue, north to Church street, west on Church to Main, south on Main to Reynolds to High, south on High to College, east on College to Main, south on Main to Park avenue, east on Park avenue, where it



FOURTH OF JULY PARADE, 1905, URBANA, OHIO.

Revolutionary Soldiers
Mrs. Wilson and Miss Williams
The Gest Carriage

Misses Brand and Ring
The Fromme Vehicle
Colonial Tea Party Float

Uncle Sam and Goddess of Liberty
The McCracken Turnout
Cloud Blake and Alta Woodward

disbanded. The parade was reviewed by Vice-President Fairbanks and his escort of committeemen from a platform erected on the street near Park avenue. The parade moved in the following order:

First Division—Platoon of Soldiers; Eighth Regiment Band; Grand Marshal T. B. Owen and Aides; Carriages containing Vice-President of United States, guests of honor, officers of Centennial Association with escorts on horseback; Float, Indian Wigwam; Band of Indians just from the frontier; Simon Kenton and Scouts; Float, Old Time Log Cabin; Drum Corps; Revolutionary Soldiers; Float, Colonial Ladies; Old Time Carriage, Colonial Dames; Old Moving Wagon. Second Division—Aides, Cadet Band; Civil War Soldiers; Company of State Militia; Artillery, Battery "D;" G. A. R.; Old Time Preacher; Float, Old Fashioned Agricultural Implements; Float, Old Fashioned Household Furniture; Float, Modern Household Furniture; Float, Modern Agricultural Implements; Two floats typifying the emancipation by Curry's Colored School. Third Division—Aides; Second Regiment Band; Floral Parade, 39 beautifully decorated vehicles; Float, Columbia.

The vehicles and those in the parade were: Roman chariot



MISS EDNA RUSSELL AND MISS BESSIE NUTT.



MARVIN JOHNSON'S TURNOUT.

in hollyhocks, Misses Edna Russell and Besse Nutt; pony carriage in white roses: Marvin Johnson, Ben Owen and Harry Powers; a second pony cart of dainty daisies driven by Florence Barlow, accompanied by Hazel Murphy; a third pony cart in pink and white roses containing Richard, Margaret and Gertrude Heatherman and Earl Schlickman; roadwagon in American beauty roses containing Misses Edith Turner and Edna Cone, accompanied by Misses Clara Lewis, of Cincinnati, and Cora McClellan, of Fostoria; buggy as a snow-ball bush containing Misses Mary Busey and Josephine Gaumer; carriage of lemon-colored chrysanthemums containing Misses Rebecca Johnson and Elizabeth Colwell and Misses Gertrude McDonald and Anna Busey; buggy of pink peonies driven by Florence Murdock accompanied by Miss Sayre; trap in dress of white and delicate green holding Misses Helen Houston, Marjorie Deuel, of Chicago, Florence Seibert and Marie Grove; park wagon half in yellow, half in blue and containing Christine Hearn and Belle Leonard; road wagon in scarlet poppies, containing the Misses Sandy; carriage of various shades of lavender chrysanthemums containing Mrs. George S. Thomas, Amelia Gest, Pim Colwell and Marie Howbird, of Bellefontaine; park wagon in pink hollyhocks, Misses Clifford Kirby



CARRIAGE OF MRS. H. W. PUTNAM.

and Laura MacCracken; carriage in white and deep green, Mrs. Herbert McDonald, the Misses Nell Ellis, Laura Angle and Mabel Hall; carriage of pink roses of Mrs. Allen Acker, accompanied by Mrs. John Acker, Mary and Luella Acker; a multi-colored rig flashed two rainbows arched high and clear, the opal colors of which were repeated in the body of the trap, and contained Mrs. T. T. Brand, Jr., and Miss Ethel Boal; carriage bedecked with three shades of yellow roses containing Mrs. Harry Putnam, Mrs. Harry Kirby, Miss Lita Dunlap and Miss Margaret Jennings; trap of lavender chrysanthemums containing Misses Jennie Hubbard and Ella Wood; St. Cecelia float in yellow and white, the patron saint being represented by Miss Josephine Falvy; trap, pink and green, the Misses Elizabeth Happersett and Ethel Craig; a road wagon in deep purple clematis driven by Mrs. Frank Wilson accompanied by Miss Florence Williams; sleigh placed on wheels drawn by four horses, the body of the vehicle being of snow white, accompanied by four outriders appropriately garbed and mounted, the lady occupants of the vehicle being Mrs. Frank S. McCracken, Mrs. George H. McCracken, Mrs. Harry Stadler and Mrs. Frank Ganson, Jr.; vehicle bedecked with poppies,

Misses Guyselman and Girard; phaeton of golden chrysanthemums containing the Misses Gertrude Ring and Elizabeth Brand; carriage bedecked with several shades of pink roses containing Mrs. C. G. Kennedy, Mrs. William Reeser, Mrs. C. F. Downey and Mrs. W. W. Rock; rig of white and green chrysanthemums, Alta Woodward and Cloud Blake; three seated vehicle of yellow hollyhocks containing Opal Murphy, Helen Blose, Mary McDonald, Jennette Merritt, of San Francisco, Mrs. Anderson, of Columbus, and Mrs. Schuyler, of Bellefontaine; carriage of dainty pink chrysanthemum containing Marie Powers, Helen Welker, Ethel Heiser and Will Christopher; trap of lemon-colored poppies with black centers, Mrs. Armpriester and Miss Bernice Owen; rig bedecked with red roses containing Miss Margaret James and Miss Ida Acker; carriage of Mrs. Fromme, of St. Paris, trimmed with yellow hollyhock to which there was a canopy, containing Misses Nixon, Kiser and McMorran, of St. Paris, and Miss Roberts, of Van Wert; buggy of stripped lavender and white containing the Misses McDargh and Pool; conveyance of yellow and black roses containing Miss Clare McCreery and Miss Muriel Hatton; the Misses Nolan and Buck rode in a vehicle covered with pink



CARRIAGE OF MRS. C. G. KENNEDY.

hollyhocks and green cedar; deep yellow and white chrysanthemums hid the phaeton where Mrs. Ralph Hunter and Miss Kathryn Burnside were seated; poppies were the decoration and pink and white the colors used in the carriage color-scheme of the Misses Clark, Hinkle and Drury; another white conveyance, relieved by an intermingling of green and snow-balls was that of Mrs. C. A. Harmstead, accompanied by Mrs. Wanner, of Chicago, and Charlotte Harmstead and Gertrude Berry; a pink chrysanthemum-covered trap in which rode Ruth Sloan and Dorothy Conrey; a stanhope of orange-colored blossoms driven by Miss Mary Runyan and accompanied by Miss Minnie Arrowsmith; a black and



FLORENCE BARLOW AND HAZEL MURPHY

yellow carriage in which were seated the Misses Hazel Thomas, Jeanette Pickering, Mary Robinson and Florence Woodward.

Of course the feature of the parade was the floral division. It is no exaggeration to say that one can not convey the impression received in viewing this beautiful spectacle. Our people were wildly enthusiastic in their demonstration of delight.

The parade having disbanded the people by the thousands pressed on to the grand stand at the fair grounds, where the following program was observed: Music by the chorus, "The Star Spangled Banner;" Invocation, Rev. Alfred Johnson, of Rich-

mond, Ind.; Solo, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," E. Clyde Shyrigh; Introduction, Mayor James B. Johnson; "Hail to the Chief," Eighth Regiment Band; Address, Vice-President C. W. Fairbanks; Music, "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean," Chorus; the chorus was accompanied by the celebrated Eighth Regiment Band of Akron.

The grand stand was crowded to its fullest capacity, presenting to the distinguished guest and orator a most inspiring spectacle. Fronting the grand stand in the center was an immense platform capable of seating two hundred people. Upon this were placed the chorus of 150 voices, aged residents of the county, distinguished visitors and members of the committees in charge.

ADDRESS OF MAYOR JOHNSON

In opening the meeting over which he was to preside Mayor Johnson addressed the same in the following:

Friends and Fellow-Citizens: Having been designated by the committee in charge to preside over this meeting, I assume the same, duly sensible of the honor. It is an honor at any time to preside over an assemblage of American citizens; particularly is it an honor at this time and on this occasion. I count it my good fortune to be the mayor of this city upon the occasion of the celebration of this first centennial anniversary of the county and city, and as such to participate in these festivities which your committee has provided in commemoration of this event.

Such celebrations are productive of much good. They serve to augment our patriotic pride and revive our civic virtues, as well as to remind us of the great blessings which we enjoy in this wonderful land of the free. They bring us closer together as men and women when we may renew our common faith and remind us of our common obligation to each other as members of the community and toward the land of our birth.

As mayor of the city of Urbana in which this celebration is held, and as president of the Champaign County Centennial Society, organized for the purpose, among other things, of carrying out this celebration, I wish to extend a welcome to all who have come to join with us on this occasion. The banners of our welcome float upon every breeze. Our city, our homes, our hearts are open to you. Everything we can do to make your

visit pleasant it is our desire to do. The committee in charge has, with long labors and patient care, prepared a three days' program for you to which it has bidden you come and freely enjoy. This has been made possible by the generosity of our people who have gladly and generously contributed that the committee's plans might be carried through. To those who once lived in this county and still affectionately call it "home" we welcome you with a peculiar feeling of pleasure. No place is so dear to man or woman as that associated with the glad, golden days of youth. The memories of that youth linger in retrospection with one through his or her whole life and to them "home" becomes a



CHRISTINE HEARN AND BELLE LEONARD

sacred and hallowed place. We are glad you have returned. For these three days we want you to be young again; to forget the annoyances and tribulations of maturer years and live for that period in the glad, careless days of your childhood.

And now my friends as the presiding officer of this meeting I have the very distinguished honor of presenting to you a very distinguished gentleman who has come to join with you in these festivities, and who, because of his peculiar fitness, has been chosen to speak on this occasion to you. It is singularly appropriate that he should be selected to make the address today.

His early life was identified with that of this county. He has lived among and is known to our people, who have watched through the years with interest and pride his ascent up the heights of fame, until he stands today in the second place in the nation; a man honored by the millions, and in turn honoring and dignifying the high place to which he has been called. I have the great pleasure of presenting to you the Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, the Vice President of the United States.

Upon arising to address the audience the Vice-President was most cordially received and enthusiastically welcomed. He said:

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Fellow Citizens: I thank you for your very generous, your kindly neighborly greeting. It is in keeping with the generous hospitality which has always characterized Champaign county.

It gives me very great pleasure to be able to participate with you in this patriotic celebration and home-coming. There is a fitness in returning to the old "roof tree" on this great national holiday. It is essentially a home day, for it is the day of liberty—liberty for those who love the home. It was love of home that impelled our continental fathers to declare that they were absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and to pledge to each other their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor in support of their declaration. It was their love of home which sustained them in the severe trials and the dark hours from Lexington to Yorktown.

I know something of this community; something of its past and something of its present. I know something of the quality of those who came hither from the east and laid the foundations of the present social and industrial growth which we witness about us. They were hardy; poor in this world's goods, but rich in all of the essentials of a successful and progressive people. They were either educated or possessed the desire for education. They were firm believers in the virtue of the Christian religion. They were industrious and self-reliant. They possessed a magnanimous, neighborly spirit, and with their own hands felled the forests, erected their homes, and made this county one of the most prosperous and progressive in all of the state of Ohio.

There are men and women present who have witnessed a

transformation in this county. It would appear to be impossible to those who have not seen it. They have seen the forest yield to the ax; an elder civilization, with its rude ways and crude instruments, disappear. They behold a new day with its vast and intricate mechanism—a new era, which, contrasted with the old, looks like a magical transformation.

When Champaign county one hundred years ago is compared with the county today, we wonder whether those who shall be here a century to come, will look upon a like change from the present. We believe in an upward trend and are confident that each day will find us upon a line of advance.

Champaign county has been strong, conservative and patriotic. She has been progressive and has fulfilled worthily her duty to herself, the state and the nation. Her sons have filled intelligently and well, places of high responsibility, in the affairs of their country. They have never faltered when the county has needed soldiers to fight her battles. Many of them gave the highest proof of their fidelity to home and the land of their love, upon distant fields, and no exigency can arise when they will not prove that they are, indeed, worthy of the best traditions of their fathers.

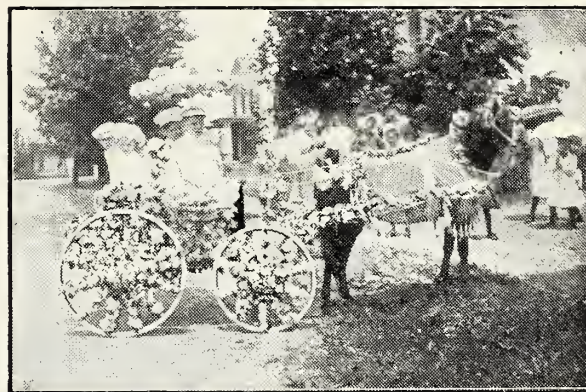
We look upon this county with admiration. She is a large high-minded, successful agricultural community. Within her borders prosperous villages have been built. Well-made highways extend everywhere. Railroads cross and recross it. In short, there is upon every hand the most abundant evidence of substantial, intellectual and material advance. There is manifest everywhere the development of a high order of educated Christian citizenship.

When Champaign county was created, the immortal Declaration of Independence, one of the sublimest documents ever fashioned by the hand of man, was but twenty-nine years old, and its illustrious author had completed but one term as president of the United States. This majestic state had existed but three years as one of the federal states of the union. Most of that which is especially glorious in our history as a great people, has been achieved since the historic event which we are met to-day to commemorate. This county has witnessed most of that which has been accomplished by our country and our countrymen: most

of which constitutes our present national strength and national glory. She has contributed her full measure to all that which stimulates most our pride in American citizens.

We are engaged in celebrating an interesting, historical event. One hundred years is but a brief period when compared with the life of many of the nations of the earth, but when we compare it with the life of our own republic, it is a very long time. It is also a long period when we contemplate the important events which have come and gone and become history during the life of this county which now enters upon its second century of honorable existence with happy promise.

This is essentially freedom's day. The people do well to



THE HEATHERMAN CHILDREN.

lay aside their customary duties and celebrate it. It is the day above all others when we should reverently and gratefully recall the sacrifices and recount the story of those who fought so wondrously in freedom's holy name in the years which are past. The continental fathers set a high standard of devotion and duty to country. The story of their heroic endeavor is ever inspiring. Their sons actuated by their example, have extended the zone of human liberty. The principles enunciated so felicitously in the Declaration of Independence have been the people's unfailing



MISS McDARGH AND MISS POOL.

guide, and they have given freedom to millions of the oppressed in their own land and millions more in the distant seas. Freedom has never come as a free will offering. It has been purchased by the blood of those who so loved it that they were willing to die, if need be, that others might enjoy it. Yes, we have so loved it, that we have not only drawn the sword to win it ourselves, but have assembled our fleets and marshaled our armies to give it to aliens who were oppressed.

When our fathers renounced their allegiance to the English crown, the Cornwallis surrender at Yorktown, three millions achieved their independence, and laid the foundations of the mightiest republic in the history of the world. Then Abraham Lincoln issued the emancipation proclamation, and Lee surrendered at Appomattox, four millions of human beings became free. When we achieved victory over the Spanish forces upon land and sea, liberty was given to ten millions of people who had never known freedom nor the blessings of self-rule.

This is a splendid record, one which has no counterpart in all of the ample history of mankind.

The Spanish-American war stands unique in history. We had no desire for territorial expansion. We wished only to enlarge the boundaries of liberty among men. In the accomplish-

ment of this supreme purpose we counted no cost too much; no sacrifice too great.

Our people are filled with the true national spirit. There is nowhere among us any divided allegiance. The brave men who put their hands to the Declaration of Independence, and those who made good their challenge to King George the Third, set us an example of high devotion to liberty and country which should be an inspiration to us and to our children and their children forever and forever.

We have much reason to be grateful, for while there are wars and rumors of wars about the earth, while other peoples are in the throes of unrest and revolution, our people are walking the ways of peace, prepared for war, but praying that it may never again disturb our national tranquility. A wise and just course in our relations with other powers will largely insure us against any international breach.

We may justly take pride in the fact that President Roosevelt has pointed the way to the re-establishment of peace in the Orient. We find that the debate upon the battlefield and upon the seas, must in the final analysis, be concluded in the deliberative chamber. Would it not seem that it were possible for men to come to reason upon great international issues before the infraction of the international peace? May the powers of the world now take a lesson from what has occurred and is occurring and establish some method by which they may settle their differences without first invoking the sword; without shedding each other's blood and bankrupting each other's treasury?

It were, indeed, a happy circumstance if the good offices of the President of the United States, tendered with no ulterior designs, with the purpose only of arresting the further spread of the flames of war and re-establishing peace in the world, should result in bringing concord in the great theatre of conflict beyond the seas.

It were idle to recall the memories of this holiday if we did not feel that it was incumbent upon us to preserve that which our continental fathers bequeathed to us. As we gather about the altars of patriotism to-day, we take new courage and are filled with fresh purposes to preserve unpoluted our sacred temple of liberty.

THE FIREWORKS.

At the water works reservoir on the evening of the Fourth was witnessed a splendid pyrotechnic display. The location was an ideal one. The sloping western side of the city park, together with the beautiful lawn of the late Joseph P. Smith furnished a perfect amphitheatre for the spectators. The reservoir not only proved a mirror for the reflection of the fireworks, but also made possible the use of a marine display, to many a new feature in pyrotechnics. The committee in charge had provided a splendid program, but a sudden and unexpected shower came up just as most of the large set, or lance-work pieces, had been erected. These being too large and unwieldy to move were ruined, which detracted much from the display. Nevertheless there was sufficient saved as to make a most entertaining exhibit. A company from the Second Regiment did guard duty and kept the people off the railroad track that passed between the audience and the fireworks.

THE "SMOKER."

One of the unique and most enjoyable affairs of the celebration was the "Smoker," under the auspices of the local press committee. This was, in fact, a banquet and was given in honor of Vice-President Fairbanks. Invitations had been issued to the press of the state to be the guest of the local committee at this function. Local invitations were also issued to a limited number. The tables, in the form of a hollow square, were spread on the splendidly embowered lawn of John H. James, on High street. Electricity and Japanese lanterns gave light and decoration to the scene. The chef had transferred his kitchen to the yard, where it was hidden from view by the foliage. An appetizing menu had been provided. The menu card was a decided innovation, but wholly appropriate to the occasion. It was in the form of a newspaper, three columns wide, and consisting of two pages. The paper was called "The Centennial Bugle," "published once every one hundred years at Urbana." It was a complete newspaper, containing telegraphic "specials" of local significance; editorial; local news, a "want" column and advertising. The Eighth Regiment band furnished music for the diners.

Before the banquet opened, which was announced for "after

the fireworks," a levee was held by the Vice-President at the James home, where the guests called to pay their respects.

The banquet was a decided success, despite the rain of the early evening, which made the grounds somewhat damp, and also despite the fact that Mr. Fairbanks was compelled to leave at an early hour in order to make connection for Cleveland, whither he went to attend the funeral of the late Secretary of State, John Hay. Before leaving, however, the Vice-President, in addressing the members of the press and the other guests, paid a most beautiful tribute to the dead diplomat, whose funeral he was about to attend. Howard D. Manington, chairman of the press committee, presided. Other speakers were John H. James, Hon. Ralph D. Cole, Henry F. McCracken, J. A. Howells, of the Ashtabula Sentinel, and L. D. Johnson. A quartette composed of E. Clyde Shyrigh, Ed. Hullinger, Lloyd Reed and Marion Todd sang some catchy songs.

Thus came to a close the first day of the Champaign county centennial celebration. It was the greatest day ever enjoyed in the history of the city and county. The number of people in Urbana on that day has been variously estimated. Probably it is no stretch of fancy to say that there were thirty thousand. Of this number there were perhaps ten thousand who might be termed "permanent" visitors; that is, people who were visiting friends or relatives in the city during the entire celebration. These averaged easily five to the family and counting the number of families at 2,000 would bring this number up to 10,000. These were participants in the entire three days' events.

The weather, which had been unseasonable all summer fortunately remained pleasant until the slight shower of the early evening, which played such havoc with the fireworks.

The number of people who witnessed the fireworks in the evening was estimated variously at from 10,000 to 20,000. Perhaps 15,000 would be a fair figure.

Vice-President Fairbanks expressed himself as surprised at the magnitude of our celebration, and as well with the resourcefulness of our people in preparing the same.

The floral feature of the day's parade was the sensation of the occasion. It even surprised our own people by its beauty and effectiveness.

"PIONEER AND HOME-COMING DAY," JULY FIFTH

As the lull follows the storm, so a season of rest is appreciated after a day of intense excitement. Such a day and season was the second day—July 5th—intended to be. This day was designated "Pioneer and Home-Coming Day," and was devoted to a basket picnic at the fair grounds where those who had returned to the "old home" on this occasion could meet and renew the ties of days gone by.

In preparing for the centennial the home-coming feature was dwelt particularly upon. Our people all felt that we wanted all our kindred and friends who had once called the county home, to return and help to celebrate this event. To that end every effort was made to secure their return. An invitation was early prepared and these were sent out by the thousands, to whomsoever could be located. A special rate of one fare for the round trip was secured for the entire week from the Central Passenger Association for a radius about Urbana of two hundred miles. Beginning on Saturday, July 1—the day upon which the rates became available—the "wandering ones" commenced their return. Each train entering the city brought its quota of glad, happy pilgrims, returning to the old roof-tree; to loved ones—perhaps to gray-haired parents; but wearing that care-free look and bearing in their bosoms wildly beating hearts that palpitated with the thoughts of again being at home after long, long years of absence and almost of forgetfulness; returning at the urgent request of their old friends to enjoy their hospitality and the splendid program they had prepared for them.

In anticipation of the return of these relatives and friends, the executive committee wisely and appropriately set apart Wednesday, July 5th, as peculiarly home-coming day. Many hundreds repaired to the fair grounds in the morning where they were entertained by the band while they informally "visited."

At one o'clock the day's festivities began with an exhibition of daylight fireworks, set off from the center of the track. These consisted of a shell thrown three hundred feet in the air where it exploded and released a figure of some sort of pure Japanese silk, which, inflating with air, sailed gracefully off through the sky. These figures were a Japanese lady; an eagle; a man on horse-

back; a shower of parasols; a boy on a turtle, etc. The figures were as large as twelve feet long. After eight paper balloons had been released and sailed away beyond view, the formal exercises were opened from the speaking stand. The following program was observed: Music by band and chorus, "Home Sweet Home;" Invocation, Rev. W. L. Guard; Music, "The Old Oaken Bucket," by the chorus; Introduction, Judge E. P. Middleton; Address by Hon. E. O. Randall; Music by chorus, "America;" Song, "Auld Lang Syne."

JUDGE MIDDLETON'S ADDRESS.

Judge E. P. Middleton in opening the meeting made the following address:

Ladies and Gentlemen, Pioneers and Visitors:

The executive committee of the Champaign County Centennial Association has selected me as the presiding officer of this meeting on this most memorable occasion, Pioneer and Home-Coming Day of our county's centennial anniversary celebration. The privilege of acting in this capacity is a most honorable one and to me most gratifying. For the honor thus bestowed and the privilege thus enjoyed I wish to extend to the committee my sincere thanks.

I do not feel that, in discharging my duties as such presiding officer, I should occupy your time with extended remarks concerning the history of our county, its growth and development during the century of its existence, nor delay the pleasure and enjoyment in store for you in listening to the distinguished speaker who shall presently address you along these lines.

As chairman of the executive committee, upon which the planning and execution of the work for fittingly celebrating the one hundred years of our history has largely devolved, and on behalf of the members of that committee I want to thank the good loyal people of Urbana and Champaign county, the various committees and especially the ladies who have had the work in charge for the interest and enthusiasm they have shown from the beginning of our efforts, and for the invaluable aid they have rendered the committee in its labors.



SOME OLDER RESIDENTS OF THE COUNTY.

1, W. D. Sibley; 2, E. B. Patrick; 3, Robert Sanders; 4, J. L. Magruder; 5, Mrs. Milo G. Williams; 6, Mrs. J. D. Marsh; 7, Philo G. Burnham (Dead); 8, Mrs. Sallie Hitt; 9, Mrs. Joseph Eichelberger; 10, Mrs. Mary Ward; 11, S. E. Morgan; 12, R. C. Moulton; 13, Thomas Morgan; 14, Ed Jennings.

The work has been done without price, wholly as a labor of love, patriotism and devotion and in profound respect to the memory of the past and with deep appreciation of the achievement of a century gone by; with a profound respect to the memory of the heroic men and women whose brawn and brain, courage, self-sacrifice and suffering, whose moral force and character drove from the lands we now possess savage beast and savage men and every enemy to our country and its welfare; that cleared the forest and brought forth in their stead these fertile lands of ours that now blossom as the rose and yield their harvest in such abundance. Heroic men and women who cleared the way for the building of school-houses, churches, cities and railroads and established for us above all that most beneficent form of government which is ours now to enjoy and to transmit to our children.

Most truthfully has it been said that the last century, the nineteenth century, marked greater progress in the march of civilization, in the advancement of science, in invention, in industry, in art, in all that has added to the good of mankind and to the forces in the hands of men, than had been made in all the centuries since the birth of our Savior. To all this progress the founders of our own county, our pioneer fathers, the fathers that beget us, contributed their full share and to their memory, in part, by this Pioneer Day of our centennial celebration we aim to do reverence.

On behalf of the centennial association and the people of Urbana and Champaign county I extend to you all a most cordial greeting and cordial welcome, the keys of the city, the county and our homes we present to you and bid you tarry with us, to dine with us, sup with us and be merry while we yet continue to-day and to-morrow to celebrate our one-hundredth birthday.

MR. RANDALL'S ADDRESS.

Hon. E. O. Randall, secretary of the State Archeological and Historical Society, being presented by the chairman as the principal speaker of the day, spoke as follows:

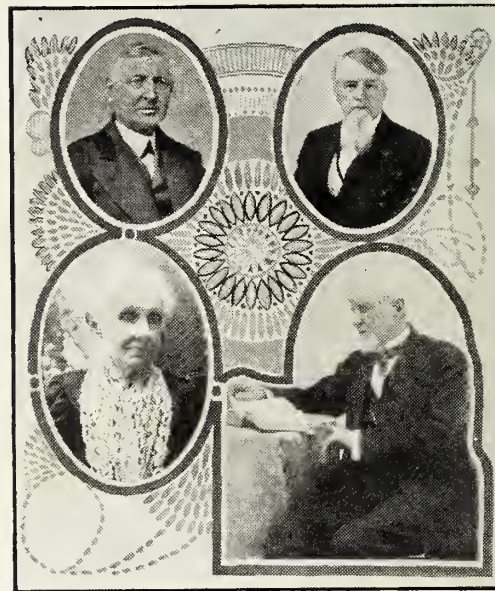
I am not a pioneer either of Champaign or of any Ohio county; I came too late to participate in the building of the "Buckeye State." I am, however, the descendant of pioneers, both grandfathers on my mother's and father's side were natives

of the state of Connecticut. My grandfather and his good wife, parents of my mother, came to Ohio from the "Nutmeg State" in the year 1800, and with the party of Hudson established the little village of that name in the Western Reserve. "Those were the brave days" when our forefathers felled the primeval forests, tilled the virgin soil and contended for dear life with the savage natives and the wild beasts. Many a time I have heard my mother relate the narrative she had from her mother, that once upon a time the larder in the little log cabin was as empty as Mother Hubbard's cupboard and she went to the nearest neighbors, three miles away, to borrow of their plenty. Among the articles of menu loaned were several slices of jerked venison, then the most valued meat of the neighborhood. She started on her way home, but was overtaken by the wolves of the forest and in her flight she threw from the basket a piece of the raw meat. The wolves would stop to fight over the choice lunch, while my grandmother was sprightly sprinting for her home. The venison fought over and devoured, the wolves would make another dash and my grandmother would throw out another piece, and so the exciting chase continued until the last chunk was thrown over my grandmother's shoulder as she reached the threshold of the cabin door. That venison saved her life, and as that event occurred before my mother was born, it logically follows that had not that jerked venison held out I would not be here today to relate the incident. Therefore, venison in our family has ever been precious and "dear" meat.

I assume that, as Champaigners, you are here today from many a distant abiding place to visit once again the scene of your nativity or early life. As the Greeks in the ancient times are reported that it was their custom to every so often return to the Pierian Font at the foot of Olympus, the place of their origin, in order that they might once more quaff again the sparkling waters that would give them renewed youth, sweet memories of former days and inspiration for future progress. So, today, from all over this vast country, you return, poetically speaking, to drink again from "The old oaken bucket, the moss covered bucket, the iron bound bucket that hung in the well." No draughts are so sweet, no memories are so dear. Indeed, you have cause for fond recollections and boastful memories, for Champaign

county is indeed one of the chosen garden and historic spots of the "Buckeye State." Of this county the poet must have been thinking when he wrote,

"A fairy realm; where slope and stream,
Champaign and upland, town and grange,
Forever blend and interchange."



A. R. Mayse
Mrs. Elizabeth Outram

William Mayse, Indian Territory
John H. Young, deceased

It is indeed a beautiful field in natural beauty, like unto the classic Campania of Rome.

Again it is historic ground. Through it passes the rippling waters of Mad River, whose banks have memories of bygone days no less than the time-honored Thames of England, the Rhine of Germany and the Tiber of Rome. For upon the banks of this pretty little stream there wandered the Indian chief, the greatest

of his race, Tecumseh, leading the Shawnee savage braves to battle with heroes of whom there were no greater than he whose bones lie peacefully resting in yon graveyard, Simon Kenton. It was my privilege, but an hour ago, to stand beside the grave of that immortal pioneer than whom none was more valorous or sacrificing in the primitive days when the whiteman was struggling for his home among the valleys and fields of this fair land.

It has been said that Belgium was the battle-field of Europe; it may be truthfully said that the fair state of Ohio has been the battlefield of America. This has been the chosen arena for two



VIEW OF MAIN STREET
South from Sheriff's Residence.

pre-historic races and four historic ones. First, the Iceman, who lived here in the days of the great glacial drift, and then came a great thaw and the green lands came forth and upon it the mysterious Mound Builder, building his forts, sacred edifices and innumerable villages. Ohio was his favorite location. Far more than in any other state in the Union are there here remains of his former habitation. Then came the Indian, child of the untamed forest, and then this fertile and fruitful territory was the prize for the Frenchman and Englishman, the Latin and the Teuton;

those races who had fought for centuries for supremacy in the Old World, transplanted their inevitable and unending contest to the Valley of the Ohio. It was a long and bloody contest. For a hundred and fifty years the Latin was successful and then the flag of Britain, the nation who ruled the waves and whose drum-beat circles the world, held dominion over this very spot. Then came the war for independence, in which Anglo-Saxon contended with Anglo-Saxon. The Ohio Valley, this very territory on which we now stand, was one of its battlefields. Midway between Detroit, the headquarters of the British, and Pittsburg, the headquarters of the Americans, it was the great, picturesque and tragic background of the American Revolution. And through these valleys there tramped and re-tramped the British and his ally, the Indian, and the American pioneer. The guage of the battle was to the American, and at last the Stars and Stripes floated in proud victory over this land of the free and the home of the brave. Then it was that the weary and worn and poverty-stricken Revolutionary veteran of New England sought Ohio, the promised land for the comfort of his old age and the future prosperity of his sons. They came from over the Appalachian Mountains and they settled in all sections of this state from the Great Lakes to the beautiful Ohio. The mouldering dust of three thousand Revolutionary soldiers made sacred the soil of Ohio and that their spirit was born again one hundred fold, was evidenced by the fact that in the great War of the Rebellion, the war for the perpetuity and the unity of this great land three hundred thousand soldiers who went forth to battle on the bloody fields of the Sunny South.

I once stood beneath the marble arches that span the nave and aisles of the great cathedral of Saint Paul; in the crypt of that sacred edifice, beneath the granite floor, lies all that was mortal of the great architect, Christopher Wren, a simple stone slab marks the place and upon it is this inscription

"If you seek my monument, look about you."

So I would say, today, if you seek the monument of Simon Kenton and the hundred pioneer companions who first trod the trackless wilds of this country, you have but to look about you and see the valleys and fields which have blossomed as the rose with the golden crops and gaze in wonder at the pretty villages

and prosperous cities which now like jewels dot the plains where before was naught but the vast and untrodden forests.

The lessons which our forefathers would teach us and which we today should learn is that the priceless and precious heritage which they left us should be guarded by us as the Israelites of old guarded the tabernacle of their faith. That splendid scholar, soldier, statesman, finest type of Ohio's production, James A. Garfield, said at the close of one of his matchless orations:

"The world's history is a divine poem of which the history of every nation is a canto and every man a word. Its strains have been pealing along down the centuries, and though there have been mingled the discords of warring cannon and dying men, yet to the Christian philosopher and historian—the humble listener—there has been a divine melody running through the song which speaks of hope and halcyon days to come."

THE GRAND RECEPTION.

Carrying out the idea of the day, a reception had been provided at the beautiful and palatial home of Mrs. Ellen Kirby on Scioto street. To this all were bidden. The reception was in charge of the ladies' committee, that splendidly organized and efficient body, which had made the floral parade such a success. It should be said that the ladies neglected nothing in the part of the work assigned them. If they fail to receive more extended notice let this be sufficient: that no more capable, patri-

otic, or efficient body of women ever performed a public service than did the ladies of the centennial committee.

The reception which they planned was another triumph for them. A triumph in its appointments and a triumph in its attendance. The Kirby mansion had been decorated with flowers within. Without an immense platform had been erected for dancing. In the rear was erected a booth where free lemonade was dispensed. Electric lights and Japanese lanterns were the illuminations, but by an unfortunate accident at the new electric plant the previous day, the grounds were left in semi-darkness which was partially relieved by gasoline torches.

Within the Springfield Cadet Orchestra discoursed sweet music, while the throng passed through to be greeted by those of the receiving line who were Mrs. A. F. Vance, Mrs. Joseph Murphy, Miss Louise Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Hagenbuch, Judge and Mrs. E. P. Middleton, Mayor and Mrs. J. B. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Manington.

The scene on the spacious lawn was an animated and inspiring one. The elite of the city was in attendance. Evening gowns and dresses were interspersed with the bright uniforms of military officers who came from Camp Jennings to share in this formal greeting. The mazy waltz and the lively two-step succeeded each other to the music of the Eighth Regiment band until a late hour. Off from the square, blocks away, came the answering echo where the Second Regiment band furnished music for those who preferred to remain on the streets.

"MILITARY DAY," JULY SIXTH

"Military Day" was another great day in the county's history as it proved to be interesting in its celebration. Nothing is more inspiring than a martial array. That the people might have an opportunity to view at their homes the citizen-soldiery the last day was set aside for this purpose and designated as "Military Day."

Governor Herrick, with his staff, arrived at the Pennsylvania

station at 8:45 and were received by the executive committee, and escorted by the Marietta guards in their brilliant dress uniforms, headed by the Eighth Regiment band to the Douglas Inn. On later trains came Secretary of State Laylin, Lieutenant-Governor Harding and Senator Charles Dick, major-general of the Ohio National Guard. The governor held a brief reception during the morning.

The troops at Camp Jennings under command of Brigadier-General William V. McMaken, marched down to the city limits in time to be ready when the parade was scheduled to move, which was 12:30. Governor Herrick and his staff mounted, and followed by other distinguished visitors and the committee, left the hotel and joined the troops for their respective positions in line.

This splendid military pageant moved down Miami street from the north to the fair grounds, where, in the center of the track, the brilliant spectacle of a military review by the com-



MARIETTA GUARDS.

In front of Times Citizen Office.

mander-in-chief was held. Following the review Governor Herrick and Senator Dick were escorted to the speakers' stand, facing the immense audience which filled the grand stand. The program for this occasion was as follows: Music, "Flower of Liberty," by the chorus; Invocation, Rev. W. Frank Reber; Music, "Flag of the Free," by the chorus; Introduction, Col. W. R. Warnock; Address, Gov. Myron T. Herrick; Music, "Annie Laurie,"

by the chorus; Address, Senator C. W. Dick; Music, "Origin of Yankee Doodle," by the chorus; Music, "America," by the chorus.

Colonel Warnock was a model presiding officer and his introductory remarks were appropriate to the occasion and interesting to the audience.

Governor Herrick spoke extemporaneously. It is a matter of regret that his remarks were not preserved. His talk was mainly along the line of citizenship and the power of the people in a republic.

Senator Dick was introduced and made a very interesting address. He spoke more particularly of the militia and what it stood for. "The uniform of the soldier should be his protection against every assault, as he stands for the law, which in a republic is the people," is the sentiment that received hearty applause.

THE CLOSING EXERCISES.

A fitting close to a celebration which had partaken of so many phases was the literary event at Clifford's new theatre on the evening of the 6th. This was intended to be the final event and it was desired to close the celebration with the people in a thoughtful mood as to its significance. A program had therefore been carefully prepared for that evening. The charming new theatre was filled to its utmost capacity when the hour for opening the exercises arrived. In addition to the speakers upon the stage were Governor Herrick and Senator Dick. The meeting was presided over by Howard D. Manington, who announced the following program: Music, Eighth Regiment Band; Invocation, Rev. George F. Hickey; Introduction, H. D. Manington; Song, by the quartette; Address, L. C. Laylin; Music by Messrs. Reed, Todd, Hullinger and Shyrigh; Centennial Ode, Mrs. John H. James; "Thoughts of Home, From Love's Lottery," E. Clyde Shyrigh; Address, Lieut.-Governor W. G. Harding; Music, "God be With You Till We Meet Again," by the audience; Benediction, Rev. Russell Eaton.

MR. MANINGTON'S ADDRESS.

In assuming his post of chairman Mr. Manington made the following address:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The history of one hundred years can not be told in one

evening. Brief as is the period in the aggregate of history, yet it is too overwhelming for us to contemplate separately and do justice to it as a whole.

It is not of ourselves we would speak to-night. To the future we leave our own history. It is of those who have preceded us in the work that we give thought and heed. I say work, for what is life but work? To those whose descendants we are life was real and earnest. They did not live that artificial existence which has in a great measure supplanted the simple, yet sturdy life of the pioneer. Their part was the real; the actual; the material. Out of nothing but nature they built a state. With no luxuries, with few comforts, and the bare necessities, and these difficult of obtainment, they laid the foundations of empire. The ax was their implement; the rifle their protection; courage their support, and God was their faith.

The building of a state (and I speak of the state as the unit in this case for the building of the county was but the building of the state) is a delicate task. Fate may decree, but man works out the details, and as they are wrought so will the structure be. If there be a large measure of intelligence; of honesty of purpose; of purity of motives in the web and woof, the state will be strong and will endure. But if these ingredients be not employed like the house builded upon the sands it will be destroyed by the first storm.

That these were characteristics of the pioneers is evidenced by the fact that Ohio to-day, as it has been for nearly half a century, is the leader of the Union in thought and action.

Evils are inseparable from any and all forms of government. But we may truthfully aver that the little annoyances which have come upon us are not due to any lack of virtue, or wisdom on the part of the founders, but are rather the outgrowth of our latter day remissnesses. It would be well at this season for us to stop and take an account of the sturdy virtues of our pioneers and endeavor to emulate them.

This then is one lesson that comes to us upon our centennial anniversary which should find lodgment in every heart and which we might properly style a re-baptism of spirit.

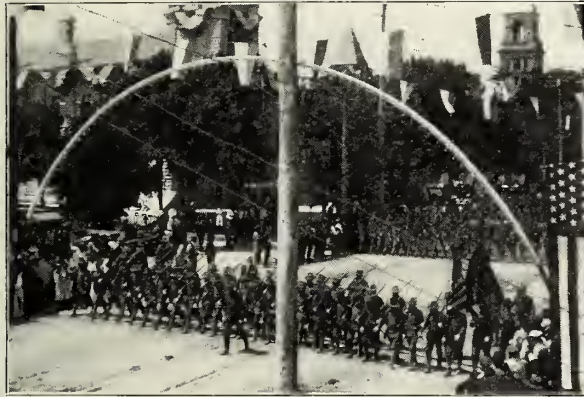
It is not possible to recount the instances of individual effort; of heroic self-sacrifice; of fidelity to the cause of humanity.

Our county's history is replete with such. That we cannot find time to give even a slight recital of them is evidence of the many notable examples.

What history have the past one hundred years witnessed throughout the whole world? While the woodman's ax was felling the forest; while the virgin soil was responding to the first efforts of civilization's advance; while this land was in the process of conversion from savagery there were stirring events elsewhere in the land and beyond the ocean's mighty billows. West



CAPTAIN HARRY KNOX, OF MARIETTA.



INFANTRY PASSING COURT HOUSE.
Showing Electric Arch.

or us the newly purchased territory of Louisiana was peopling, giving to one nation a new empire, destined to be greater than any of the nations of Europe. The young state of Ohio was emerging from its swaddling clothes and priming itself for that great race with her sisters that ended fifty years later in her acknowledged leadership in the Union. Though far removed by hundreds of miles from the seaboard, this county performed a most conspicuous part in the second war with the mother country. Upon our own soil and upon these actual premises was encamped the magnificent army of Hull which went to such an ignominious doom at Detroit. Our people were silent witnesses of that titanic struggle between the great Napoleon and the allies. They saw from afar his brilliant reign and his dazzling court; they heard the huzzas of his victorious legions and watched the flight of his eagles from Paris to Moscow; they witnessed his first overthrow and his imprisonment at Elba. In common with all the world they were electrified with his escape and return to the Tuelleries, and then they heard the crash of his doom at Waterloo, and from across the seas of the south came, borne with each

passing breeze, the sighs from his wave-encircled prison at St. Helena. Europe was convulsed with the Austrian war; the folly of the Crimea; the idiocy of the Franco-Prussian conflict, and lesser bloody affairs. By their humble firesides these pioneers read with palpitating hearts the heroic story of the Grecian struggle for freedom from Turkish despotism and the restoration of the land of Demosthenes and Pericles. They observed with admiration the welding together of the Germanic states into the mighty federation under the remorseless blows of that artisan of state building—the “Man of Blood and Iron.”

Ohio was the seventeenth state to gain admission to the Union. The century closing on our history has seen this number increase to forty-five; the area many times multiplied; their population increased from a paltry five millions to eighty millions; the great plains whose trackless wastes were strewn with the bleaching bones of the frontiersmen, now dotted with thriving cities and bonded together by lines of steel. The passing years witnessed the flag gradually cross the magnificent continent, nourishing under its ample folds the seeds of civilization and its natural, concomitant, progress; and, finally leaping the foaming Pacific, erect its proud self on the soil of the Orient.

When Texas sought admission to the Union boys from Champain county seized their arms and hurried away far to the southwest to avenge the Alamo and assist in adding the “Lone Star” to the growing constellation. While our ancestors were essentially men of peace, they were not of that cringing, craven species which would suffer humiliation through cowardice. It is not remarkable therefore that when the fierce tocsin of war rang clarion-voiced throughout the nation, calling the sons of liberty to arms, that the first fruits of the pioneers should, as one man, spring to the call of duty and hurry to Washington or to the South to shield the Union and its constitution with their bodies. All glory to these brave sons who preserved what their fathers had won. No less honor to the equally brave lads who fell eagle-like upon the Spanish wolf that was devouring the Cuban lamb.

To recount all that the one hundred years have witnessed would be to write the history of the most important century since the dawn of christendom. Not only in world affairs; in the rise

and fall of governments were our pioneers active participants or silent witnesses, but of other events no less pregnant with material affairs.

Since the county was founded dynasties have risen; flourished, and gone down in terrible and magnificent ruin. Geographical lines have been reformed, only to be in turn swept away by the wild billows of war. Mighty men have been born; filled the world with the grandeur of their speech and their deeds and perished from the earth. Bondsmen in two hemispheres have been emancipated by the force of American arms, while serfdom has disappeared from the civilized world, reiterating the good old Anglo-Saxon decree of the "wild and guilty phantasy that man can hold property in man."

What does this century typify? The pathway down the march of years was not one of pleasure alone. There were years of terror, made so by the fear of the savage. There were years full of unrequited toil. There were periods of depression. But their hearts were brave and their faith in ultimate success was sublime. These men and women who came hither to subdue the forest came not for love of conquest, nor yet by the promised hope of reward. They came in obedience to that higher law which has implanted in the hearts of men the grim purpose to do their full duty by posterity—that law which has ordained that the outposts of civilization shall be planted a little further onward each year. They came not hither to escape evils in the rear. They were not driven forth by a greater danger at home. They came not of necessity, but from free will and choice; appreciating the dangers, the hardships and the privations. They fled not a land "full of woe and empty of bread." They came from the good old commonwealths of Virginia and Kentucky. They were not pestered by any king. They were kings themselves. They needed no laws, for they were men and women bent on the mission of creating a state. There was "no lack in our primal stock, no weakling founders builded here. They were the men of Plymouth Rock, the Puritan and the Cavileer."

As America has shown the world the secret of self-government and as Ohio has lead America, so it may be appropriately said that in the solution of this great problem of government the people of this county throughout the closing century have

contributed their share toward the consummation of this great result.

Our endeavors have not appealed so much to the aesthetic as did those of the sublime sons of Italy and Greece, but they have contributed more to the practical benefit and happiness of the greater number. For the chisel's art we have substituted labor-saving machinery; for the brush's coloring we have given a market to husbandry; we have lived peacefully in our chosen state; our differences of opinion have been settled by the arbitrament of the ballot, whose voice all have cheerfully obeyed.

Think of the conveniences we now enjoy as compared with those of our ancestors. Where the heavy wagon once labored for months across the mountains from the seaboard, the rapid mile-a-minute train now rushes madly through. Communication with the uttermost ends of the earth is now at instant command, and in a manner never dreamed of by them in their wildest fancies. Rapid means of communication; the seaboard market brought to our very doors; improved machinery for every form of labor and industry; each and every department or calling of business has been metamorphosed as if by magic wand of some enchantress. Means of education are multiplied and amplified to perfection; sources of information as numerous as the leaves of the forest. This has been the golden century in the world's history. What a privilege that we have been permitted to live, when, from the summit of the present, we can view the realization of every high hope and countless things undreamed of by the founders. Perhaps there may be, but I sincerely doubt if another like period of time will ever witness so much accomplished as the century lying between the years 1805 and 1905.

History is made each day. Some events outshine others, accordingly as they excel in their importance for weal or woe. All that is made, however, is not recorded. Only such events as mark some epoch can be preserved. The rest fades away and is swallowed up in oblivion. Individual effort counts for much contemporaneously and remotely. Our little parts we perform and pass off the stage with none to note or remember. But to these unnamed who founded and builded into magnificent structure this county is now and forever will be accorded a place in memory and in the annals of time. They wrought well—perhaps

better than they knew. The heritage they have left we should preserve and defend to be handed by us on down to posterity as unsullied as it was bequeathed to us.

MR. LAYLIN'S ADDRESS.

Secretary of State Laylin spoke as follows upon his introduction:

History and tradition blend in the story of migration and discovery. It is said that a band of patriots on a long journey halted on the hills which overlooked a beautiful valley. Behind them was a new republic, for whose independence they had bravely fought. Before them was the valley through which flowed a river until lost in the forest depths below. Their leader, a veteran of many battles, gazed upon the scene with eyes transfixed in a vision of prophecy. With trembling hands extended toward the horizon, he thus addressed his followers:

"Listen comrades! I hear the tread of coming generations of freemen. I see a great state, strong in the intelligence, morality and patriotism of its people. Beyond the river and the valley is our home."

A century and two decades have passed, and the soldier's prophecy has been fulfilled. A new territory was settled and a great state was founded. The progress of that state has been marvelous. The events of a century of its history have all the interest of a thrilling romance.

The settlement of Ohio was not the result of chance. The beneficent provisions of the ordinance of 1787 were not inserted in that memorable instrument by accident. The people of the states were poor and destitute. The new government was likewise without money or credit, and could offer its soldiers no reward except its gratitude, and homes in the western territory. These men victorious in war returned to meet the issues of the battle of life. They longed for the opportunity to begin again the pursuits of peace in the new country beyond the Alleghanies. As they heard the tales of the western land beyond the river beautiful, hope and courage came, and with enthusiasm they turned toward the wilderness eager to endure any hardship or face any danger that might be necessary to reach the promised land.

But these men would not go without the protection of wise



COLONEL E. S. BRYANT, OF THE SECOND REGIMENT.

laws for the government of the new territory. The weakness of the laws under the articles of confederation had become apparent. Self government was the difficult problem to be solved by the followers of Washington and Jefferson. The nations of Europe looked on in doubt and some of them in derision. The war for independence had been won, but now the question was whether a government of the people and by the people could long endure.



CAPT. GRANT S. TAYLOR, OF LIGHT BATTERY D.

Therefore they waited until congress gave the Northwest territory the ordinance of 1787, which has been a tower of strength to the nation in every contest. Then, and not until then did the pilgrim and the cavalier come to this soil to lay the sure foundations of a mighty commonwealth. And they built wisely for they wrote into the first constitution a declaration of human freedom. They proclaimed that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crimes, should exist within the state. They prescribed the rights of persons and of property and established courts with common law jurisdiction. They declared that religion, morality and knowledge were essential to good government and the happiness of mankind and forever pledged the state to the maintenance of schools and the means of education.

Three things have made Ohio great: Favorable location, wise laws and intelligent citizenship. Nature formed her boundaries

between the lower lake and the bending river, affording water transportation unsurpassed in all the continent. Her area bisects the highway of the nation. Lines of railroads which converge from the east and diverge to the west give immense advantage in the distribution of her varied products.

Her laws are founded on the principles of the great ordinance, and these laws, administered by incorruptible courts, have insured to the citizen the blessings of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Our population is composite. The streams of migration have centered here, the bloods of all nations have commingled, and here are found the descendants of hardy pioneers from all the states of the east. From Massachusetts came a little company bringing with them the religion and customs of the Puritan. They established the first permanent settlement and instituted the first territorial government. The sturdy Jerseymen found a home between the Miamis and founded a great city. The veterans of Virginia and Kentucky pitched their tents and built their cabins upon the military lands along the Scioto. The followers of Penn and the descendants of the hardy German occupied the seven ranges on the eastern border. From Connecticut came the Yankee pioneers of the Reserve, and the townsmen of the valley left destitute by the firebrand of the traitor Arnold formed a group on the firelands. The claimants to the bounty lands came to the central section, while the rich prairies of the northwest remained disputed territory over which roamed tribes of hostile Indians.

These centers of settlement were widely separated but the settlers were bound together by common dangers, and inspired with a common purpose. They gathered along the frontiers for the protection of their families and their humble homes. In the white heat of battle all barriers were burned away, and all these elements were fused into a common citizenship. They buried their differences of birth, education and religion and with a common love for the new state they braved every peril in its defense.

These were the years of strenuous living and patient endeavor. Then Ohio was wholly an agricultural state. Manufacturers and corporate organizations were almost unknown. No one then dreamed of the wonderful improvements which have fol-

lowed in the progress of the state. From a population of a few thousand, the state has increased to four and a half millions. Not a mile of railroad had been built. Now our railroads measure nearly nine thousand miles and seventy thousand men are employed to operate them. Mineral wealth was then unknown and locked up in the earth. Now our mines yield twenty million tons of coal each year, while twenty-five thousand men dig and delve for hidden treasures. In every valley mills and factories mold and fashion the products of mine and farm. The soil is enriched by the chemist's art, and our fields are subdued with cunning inventions. Manufactories are on every hand and in them is employed an army of three hundred and fifty thousand contented workmen.

These are but few of the achievements of a century of Ohio statehood. On this happy occasion when the people of this county meet to rejoice in their prosperity, we do well to render tribute to the history of the mother state.

The early counties of such a state and the part they have taken in history are subjects of increasing importance. It is natural and right that the residents of a county should feel a just pride in its settlement and progress. Organizations of the character of that under whose auspices we are assembled have contributed greatly to the riches of our state history. These are the years of centennial celebrations in Ohio. The old counties were subdivided and many new ones were formed during the early part of the nineteenth century. Champaign county was one of these having been formed by act of the general assembly in 1805. Today you commemorate its one hundredth anniversary. Its first settlements were made but a few years earlier. These settlements and the processes by which it was finally organized were attended by the same trials and vicissitudes which occurred in the other counties of this part of the state. First came the period of Indian occupation when the Miamis, Wyandots and Shawnees roamed over these lands in undisputed possession. When their wigwams were planted in the valleys and their forts were built along the rivers. Then Tecumseh lived on Deer Creek, and the councils of war and peace were held by distinguished chiefs where now stands the city of Urbana.

Then followed the period of settlement when the first white



CAPT. WEBSTER, OF THE SIGNAL CORPS

men came to begin life in small communities which later became towns and villages, and finally a county. It is to these brave men and women that you dedicate these patriotic observances. All honor is due them for their heroic living. May the people of this good county who now enjoy the rich heritage bequeathed them by the pioneers ever cherish their memory.

They were plain, common people. They were without great culture and they did not have much knowledge of the arts and sciences, but they were equal to the emergencies of those days of toil and hardship. The howl of the panther and the warwhoop of the savage did not deter them from the development of these villages and plains. They were admirably equipped for the strenuous life of the pioneer.

They were industrious. There were no idlers among them. Life was a serious matter in those days. They built their

rough log houses, cleared away the forests and broke up the virgin soil. They had none of the wonderful labor-saving inventions their sons have acquired, but they depended on a strong arm, a true heart, and an indomitable courage, and these never failed them.

They were religious. They brought with them on their lonely journeys the simple faith of their ancestors who came to this country in order that they might enjoy religious freedom. In every trial and conflict they were sustained by an unfaltering confidence in the wisdom of an unerring Providence. Theirs was "a faith that would not shrink though pressed by every foe, that would not tremble on the brink of any earthly woe."

They sought and obtained the elements of education. They believed that knowledge was essential to good government and the happiness of mankind. The same wisdom which prompted the writers of the constitution guided them in their efforts to give their children the benefits of education. Side by side they built the rude meeting house and the log school house, and in them they prepared their sons to become the future sovereigns of state and nation.

These were the splendid equipments of the men and women who came to this county and laid the foundation for the achievements you this day celebrate. Their sons and daughters have proven themselves worthy of a noble parentage. A hundred years of progress and patriotism is the measure of their devotion.

You have a history that is not surpassed by any other people and a record as a county in the pursuits of peace that is in the highest degree creditable. From meager settlements its population has reached nearly twenty-seven thousand. Its first settlers could boast of very little of this world's goods. Yet last year the wealth of the county measured by the grand duplicate was nearly eighteen millions. A favorable climate and fertile soil have made agriculture the principal source of its prosperity and wealth. With more than two hundred thousand acres nearly one hundred and fifty thousand are under cultivation. Two years ago your fields yielded two million bushels of corn and another million bushels of wheat and oats. In home dairies and creameries almost a half million pounds of butter were manufactured, while from ample orchards sixty-five thousand barrels

of apples were gathered. The busy farmers of the county have cultivated these and other products, and in addition they have cared for nine thousand horses, sixteen thousand sheep and seven-thousand cattle.

Lines of railroads traverse the county having one hundred and fifty miles of track with a tax valuation of a million and a half dollars, and these railroads pay annually nearly twenty-seven thousand dollars to the support of state and local government.

The value of educational privileges has been duly appreciated. The county has made liberal provision for the support of the common schools. Years ago the log school houses gave place to more commodious structures equipped with modern appliances so efficient in the teacher's art. Now in these schools one hundred and eighty teachers give instruction to nearly seven thousand youth. It is to the influences that have gone out from the common schools that the progress of the county in the past is due.

From these schools there came a boy whose reputation in after years as a sculptor has shed lustre on his native town. He was the son of a pioneer and first settler whose name is honored in the history of the county. Here he began a remarkable career which has made the name of John Quincy Adams Ward famous in all the land. Statues of statesmen and soldiers adorn the parks and public buildings of our great cities, silent yet eloquent witnesses of his genius and skill. In years that have passed thousands have beheld his masterpieces, and in all the years to come his handiwork will be a wonder and delight.

The record of the county in war has been conspicuous. In the conspiracy which led to the war of 1812, when Tecumseh and the allied tribes sought to establish supremacy with British aid, this neighborhood was the scene of influence and authority. The county was in part contested ground. Simon Kenton, that brave leader whose conflicts with savages in the early days were the subjects of many a wild story of capture and hairbreadth escape, was here for a time, and as a brave officer in war rendered his state gallant service. As a mark of the respect and appreciation of his countrymen his monument stands in yonder cemetery. Here too, lived Joseph Vance, whose distinguished record as a

soldier of 1812, then legislator, congressman and governor, reflected high honor on the county of his adoption.

The county and town were on the frontier. From Huron on the Lake to Mansfield thence to Urbana the militiamen and regulars rallied for the common defense. Governor Meigs established his headquarters here, and General Hull halted here with his regiment under command of Cass, McArthur and Findlay. Had the General lingered long enough to have been inspired with the spirit and courage of the soldiers whose homes were here and whose hearts were with their country, the disgraceful surrender at Detroit might have been averted. These men left an example of heroism even in the face of disaster well worthy of the cause in which they were engaged. That cause was not alone the protection of life and property. They were engaged in a conflict which was to determine whether these lands were to be the domain of a king under the control of savage tribes, or the soil of freedmen under the shadow of the stars and stripes.

In the war with Mexico the sons of Champaign were enrolled in the army of the Rio Grande, and their valor was shown at Buena Vista and on the heights of Monterey.

Again the cloud of war gathered on the Southern horizon, and the contest for the integrity of the Union was imminent. When the secession of a state was at hand the people of this city assembled in the old court house to give utterance to their sentiments. Amid demonstrations of enthusiasm they declared themselves "to be in favor of the supremacy of the constitution and the union of the states." And they nobly supported that sentiment in the years of conflict that followed. When the old flag was lowered in dishonor upon the battered walls of Sumter, their loyalty and devotion were signally manifested. The call for volunteers was answered by the boys from valley and plain. The white tents appeared in the meadow, and the blue lines were formed along the streets. Through the long conflict they served bravely and with efficiency in battle and on the march. The soldiers of the county were found in twelve different regiments, and more than two thousand answered the roll call. Over half a thousand of these brave men gave their lives in battle, in hospital and in prison. The record of the county in the war of the rebellion is an honor and an inspiration. It contributed gener-

ously to the maintenance of the best government among men and to the defense of the best flag in all the earth.

Again when the cry of distress came from little Cuba your young men of the Third Infantry rallied to her rescue from Spanish tyranny. And they followed the flag to the shores of the Gulf while the war for humanity speedily brought freedom and independence to an oppressed people.

These are but a few of the results which a century of your history has produced. It would require volumes to record all the splendid achievements of that period in political, moral, social, literary and religious life. Nor would it be possible within the limits of a brief address to note the changes that time has wrought in the customs and usages of men or their progress in science and invention. Slowly yet surely has the growth of the county in these avenues of development gone on until it stands among the counties of the state strong in the elements that make an enduring structure.

The Centennial Ode, a classical production (elsewhere printed in this volume) written by Mrs. John H. James, was read by Rev. Russell Eaton.

Lieut.-Gov. Harding delivered one of his characteristically interesting addresses which we are unfortunate in not being able to preserve as a part of this record.

IN CLOSING.

The work of preparing this celebration was, as may be easily imagined, laborious in the extreme. Special reference is due each of the several committees for the discharge of their duties and the faithful manner in which, without compensation, they served so well, but this work is already too bulky.

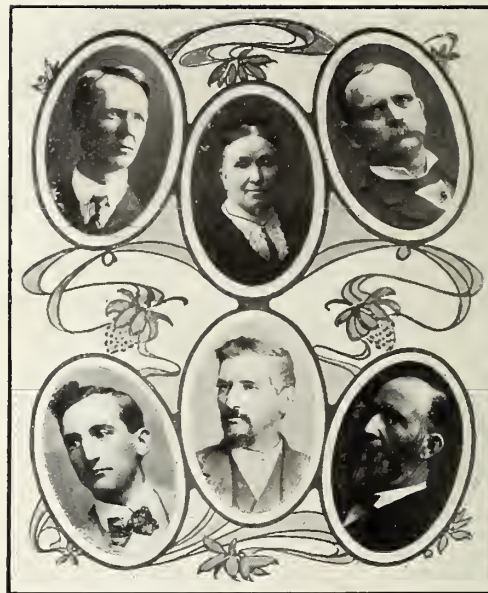
The matter of financing the celebration was of course the more important, but the wise foresight which placed A. T. Gross at the head of this committee was a fortunate thing and resulted in the committee having ample funds with which to carry on its plans. The gross receipts amounted to \$6,012.99, and the expenses (with some slight estimates at this time) amount to \$5,266.57, leaving a balance of \$746.42.

The matter of caring for the militia was of itself one of great concern. The committee agreed to pay the Second Regiment in

order to induce it to change its location a stipulated sum of money and provide other necessary arrangements and supplies for the camp. These amounted to 75 horses, 1,400 pounds of ice daily, 6 tons of straw, the installation of a complete water system, fuel, transportation of baggage and equipment from the train and other expenses incident to a large camp which made the gross expense nearly \$1,400.



CITY BUILDING.



CITIZEN AND GAZETTE CORRESPONDENTS

F. T. Crawford, of Woodstock; Mrs. M. J. Rowinsky ("Fiftyseven") of Mechanicsburg; J. W. Barger, of Eris; Elba J. W. Pence, of St. Paris; T. S. McFarland ('Specs Jr.') of Cable; F. B. Sears, of Magrew.

Another feature that might be mentioned in connection with the celebration was the reception to the Daughters of the American Revolution in honor of Mrs. Fairbanks, given by Mrs. W. R. Warnock and her daughters.

Every promise made by the committee to the public was carried out. The slight failures which have been noted through this account were due to no lack of foresight of the committee, but were wholly from causes over which it had no control.

THE RELIC COLLECTION



A popular feature of Champaign county's centennial was the exhibition of old fashioned furniture and relics given at the Central ward school building during centennial week, in charge of the relic committee.

A large and important collection of old heirlooms was brought together illustrating the life of generations now past. These rooms afforded not only a place full of interest to visitors but also served as a meeting ground for friends, schoolmates and teachers to greet one another at this old historic school house. The popularity of the exhibition is evidenced from the register kept during the week which shows nearly two thousand names recorded.

Four rooms were fitted up in the old time style serving as an object lesson to the youth of today. The best commendation

on the work of the committee came from some of the visitors whose years number three and four score, who expressed a desire to live yet in rooms furnished in that good old way.

The kitchen with its fireplace and homely cooking utensils, corner cupboard, and clock on the dresser, tells the life of the busy housewife, who when her other duties were done, went to her spinning, conscious that the comfort of her household depended on her.

The furnishings of the dining room are grand for that early day and reveal the cordial hospitality dispensed around the festal board. The old dishes, Britannia ware, table and cloth, and the chairs as well as the sideboard and small table are very old heirlooms.

In the bed room interest is centered on the old four poster

bed, dainty furnished with the trundle bed and cradle near by. The floor was covered with gerthen carpet, almost unknown in these days. The hangings on the walls of all the rooms were handsome coverlets gayly figured, telling their own story by the date woven in one corner. The chairs, washstand and dresser spoke ancient style by their quaint designs.

The parlor contained many choice heirlooms, of which the most notable was the clock, formerly owned by Col. William Ward. Here was seen the old piano and the handsome gothic chairs, the stand with its candle and snuffers, while the mantle-piece held its precious burden of mirror and candelabra with pendants flashing the rainbow. These all served as a pleasing compliment to the time honored fireplace, where firedogs and tongs and bellows play a useful part, for

"Each man's chimney is his golden milestone:
Is the central point, from which he measures every distance
Through the gateways of the world.
Happy he whom neither wealth nor fashion
Nor the march of the encroaching city drives an exile
From the hearth of his ancestral home.
We may build more splendid habitations,
Fill our rooms with paintings and with sculptures, but we
cannot
Buy the old associations."—Longfellow.

The main hall was lavishly decorated in the national colors and hollyhocks and was used as a rest room during the centennial. The cases of relics were here exhibited and on the walls were hung the portraits of that coterie of Champaign county pioneers, heroes worthy of homage and lasting respect: Simon Kenton, Governor Vance, Samuel Vance, Douglass Luce, Judge William Patrick and Anthony Patrick, father of Judge Patrick, and member of the first council of Urbana. Also the portraits of George and Martha Washington and Governor Tiffin added glory to the occasion.



URBANA BOARD OF EDUCATION

Beginning at top: C. H. Marvin, John W. Crowl, W. S. Given, C. A. Harmstead, G. Judd Williams and P. L. Clark.

THE CENTENNIAL ODE

ALICE ARCHER SEWALL JAMES.

I.

Grateful to God are we when there befalls
Upon the meek companions of our life
On whom we lean, yet whom we scarcely know,
Upon the fields we year-long plough and sow,
Or on the threshold and the weathered walls
Of too familiar homes, or on the face
Beloved, but long hid, of friend or wife
The light of an occasion piercing through
The veil that wraps all things, when soul to soul
Is flashed the warranty of all our faith.
Then we behold the charter of our love,
And like poor tenants of a doubtful land
Upon the sudden visit of the King,
We see the parchment and the signet seal
Of our security.

So may we gaze
Today upon our woods and pastures green.
The Feast is on! The great occasion here!
God lights the candles of our hundredth year
And bids us look abroad on either hand.
Behold His gift, the soil on which we stand,
And feel significance beneath it move,
And revelation smile on everything.
For more than money paid or parchment signed
This inner vision of our own shall bind
It to us, and secure through heaven's bounty
The lasting ownership of Champaign county.

II.

Small is our place, and calm and plain the theme
Our boundaries inland whence the spirit flees

To no release of horizontal seas;
Straight are our borders, straightened is our dream.

Yet Greece, I well can bear

Thy placid and effulgent stare;

For though from us, no never from us shall rise
Beauty the all sufficient and the wise,
Nay, Beauty, leader of the soul and state
Never through thee shall man account us great,
Never shall hero of this country care
Thy blazonry of form and hue to wear
Nor find thee fitting to him as his sword,
Nor think thy woven garland his reward,
Still here it is, and only, only here

That heaven thought fit to rear

The temple of thy vision, long believed

But never quite achieved

Porchless and pillarless and bright

Republic, and man's right.

Enough it is for us if all our gain
Though measured but in fields of yellow grain,
Like some rich marble of a golden hue
Polished as corn and veined with river blue
Lie in straight pattern fixed for evermore
Somewhere inlaid upon that Temple's floor.

III.

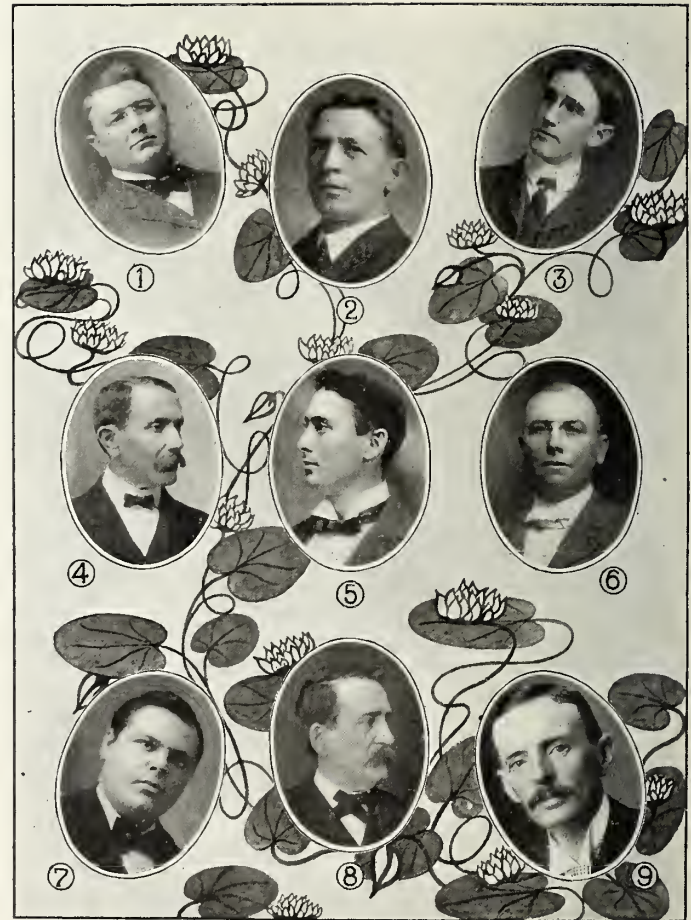
And if old Europe, you proclaim
Your brilliant treasures of fame,
The thousand facets of your gems
That strew the land from Po to Thames
And glitter through all history
Back to the caves of mystery,

The blast and the fanfaronade
 Of the credulous, gallant crusade,
 The sapphire flashing of spears
 Where Arthur illumines the years
 Creeds and the martyrs torch,
 The sculptured Cathedral porch;
 Fanciful words that you wear
 Which never our chronicles bear,
 Ballads and troubadour lilt,
 Kirtles and cassocks and kilts;
 Visions of lost triremes
 Haunting your harbours and streams
 Bare-kneed Imperial troops,
 And galleys with golden poops
 Consuls in ivory car
 Bringing the standards of war,
 France with her oriflamb
 England with lion and ram,
 Emblems of power that boast
 The Moon and the Zodiac host;
 Shackled with formula old,
 Civilized, polished and cold.

Have you oaks that remember the rub of the buffalo?
 Is your hand in your primeval mother's wherever you go?
 Do the streets in your cities, or highways through village and
 vale
 Bear the scent of the savage or follow an Indian trail?

IV.

Now better to me is the tale of our birth,
 Than Romulus plowing his circle of earth;
 No fabulous three have the dash and the pride
 Of McClelland and Harlin and Halsey, who ride
 By statute commissioned, in valour set forth,
 With their cabins behind, and before them the North.
 Audacious their orders, and bold their commands,
 To seize with their souls what eludeth their hands,
 To mark out a city, establish the law
 And ride again home telling all that they saw.
 Now where the buckeye spreads his shade
 And lights his candles in the sun
 William Ward had clearing made,
 Near a flag-grown marshy glade
 Where the long-legged pheasants wade;
 The Indians called it Hopkesepe Run.
 Here the three dismounted, and,
 Chatting, glanced about the land;
 Walked with Ward from oak to oak
 Long they look and short they spoke;



Officers Centennial Society and Executive Committee.

1, Judge T. B. Owen; 2, Thomas E. Dye; 3, C. E. Pippitt; 4, Judge E. P. Middleton (chairman committee); 5, T. A. Edmondson; 6, Mayor James B. Johnson (president society); 7, H. D. Manington; 8, Ed Hagentuch (secretary); 9, James F. Hearn (treasurer).

Their souls like eagles in the air
Saw a hundred years unfold,
Fields of green and fields of gold,
Crowded street and city square;
Then like conquerors the four
Rested at the cabin door,
And beneath the buckeye shade
Straight a compact have they made
Spoken mind to mind.

No ancient beech with his store of fruits,
No oak enthroned mid-thousand roots

No deer, nor bear
Who inhabited there
That compact saw or signed
Yet who can say when the moon rose clear
Above the pheasant's river,
They did not feel that compact bind .
And oak to buckeye shiver!
The forests of Urbana felt
A new name into the branches melt,
But Hopkesepe never.

So the three cantered home to report what they saw
A town they had placed and established the law.
They struck not a blow and they asked no replies,
But a country they took with their souls and their eyes.

V.

Now rise and go
To other grazing fields,
Ye buffalo,

Lordly and slow:
For here a tavern house must be.
Whom for? The wild grape twisted tree?
The traveling moon an the journey-men stars?
The snakes and the fierce wild hogs?
George Fithian knows as he rolls the logs
And fastens the window bars.
'Tis true that Law and the conquering mind
Ride first in the forest, but close behind
Come Friendship and Jollity,
Here let their lodging be,

Here swing the sign.
And through the doorway let the candles shine
Warming the wilderness with hints of home
And better things to come.

VI.

And here she comes, the better and the best,
Unconsciously,
Leading the van of humanity's grave behest,

Bringing in flapping skirts and kerchiefed breast
Great stores of bounty;
Hail, Betsy Ross, first bride of Champaign county!

Hail, bridegroom and the bride!
Throned on his horse behind him, see her ride
Slowly between the boughs he turns aside;
Above his shoulder see her bright eye peers
Into the unknown and ungracious years.

But oh, the heavenly spheres
With which her small arms circle him!
Oh, comforts, peace and smiles
She leaves along the aisles
Of groined oaks and beechen columns dim,
Like unseen flowers scattered and unheard bridal hymn.
Small was your welcome, Betsy Ross, and rude;
An here our tribute, poor and late, and here our gratitude.

VII.

Peace on the cabin that waits you soon,
Peace on the door
Where no one greets save the listless moon
That lies on the floor.
Were Love not girt with the panoply
Of heaven's last need and accessory,
Were Love not wheeled with an Orient train
Bearing packets of heavenly spices and grain
Then lonesome and poor indeed were those two
In the cabin so silent, and fragrant and new.
And perchance even so as the candle burns
The bride for her little sister years
And perhaps as she turns
To the wall-built one-legged bridal bed
She remembers her mother, and listens with dread
To the howl of the wolves so near.
But when she awakes in the sunlight still
And bare-armed leans on the window sill
And the cup o. the morning quaffs:
When she faces amazed the amazed deer
Come to his tryst to find her here:
As he pauses in tremulous challenge and gallops in fear
Then, oh, how she laughs.

VIII.

Now man has many homes to build,
But one he owns, the best;
In whose design he was not skilled,
The home within his breast.
Heaven endows it at his birth,
He bears it with him through the earth,
And from it stores the desert ways

With pleasant noise and mirth.
 Oft does the wife of the pioneer
 Pause on the cabin floor to hear
 His voice or the blows of his ax or the wheels
 Of the ox-cart lumbering by, and feels
 Her heart to sing and bless and praise
 When the men come home to meals!
 And trebly thus endowed
 And trebly welcomed so,
 Travels the Judge on the Circuit Court
 Francis Dunlevy of hot report,
 Arthur St. Clair as Attorney of State,
 Longworth and Collett and Aleck the great;
 Their saddle bags bulging with docket and deed,
 Their attention to jokes putting checks on their speed;
 From county to county through fair and foul weather
 The judge and his bar jogging onward together.
 And happy the cabin that rests them, and proud,
 And loth, how loth to let them go!
 For more than justice do they bring;
 The quips they crack, the songs they sing,
 The books they quote, the names they say
 The far-off clamor of the day
 To the silent men on puncheon floor,
 Who leans through window and block the door,
 Whose eyes and ears cry out for more
 Are better than they know.
 And when drawing back from the circle of fire,
 The judge and his bar and his jury retire,
 When the fringe-coated men at the doorway retreat
 Sudden and soft on their moccasined feet
 Plunging away to far clearing and vale,
 Each man carries with him on midnight trail
 The sense of a nation behind him, who calls
 For his patience and values his wounds and his falls.
 He welcomes her perils, restraints and her bars,
 And lifting his face he exults in her stars.

IX.

Now bless the horse and rider
 Who brings the news of state;
 From Chillicothe northward come
 The wolves are passed, the rivers swum,
 The floods have made him late.
 And hail him from the cabin
 For though he rides so fast
 He shouts the word they long to hear,
 Governor, Senator, Peace or Fear
 And loud the cabin people cheer

As he goes dashing past.
 And hail him in Urbana,
 The crowds are waiting there;
 They read his gesture and his pace
 They see the news upon his face
 As he rides up the square.
 Oh, happy Champaign farmers
 Who left your fields of gold
 This day to feast your hundredth year,
 When in this chronicle you hear
 How close they held the state and dear
 In the hard days of old,
 Then measured by the pioneer
 Do you seem weak and cold?
 Behold another rider
 Who rides the townships o'er
 Pinning the summons to the polls
 Upon the cabin door.
 And when election day is past
 He travels again with speed
 And fastens safe, from rain or blast,
 The names they won, the votes they cast,
 That those who ride may read.
 For then were cabins more than homes
 And shelter for food and bed.
 At signal of the country's need
 They changed into a court indeed
 Where solemn words were read.
 Fithian, Barrett and Kenton, ye
 Whose door posts stood for liberty,
 Whose walls were temples of the law,
 Can our homes see what your homes saw?
 For there enthroned mid shining pails
 And spinning wheels and turkey tails
 Justice and Peace took up their state,
 Confirmed the national debate,
 Pardoned and counseled, chid and forebore
 Till wisdom gleamed from the cupboard door
 To the rafters overhead.

X.

Now is the time to remember and praise
 The names of our patriarchal days.
 First Ward, who caught from the wilderness
 The lands which ever his children bless.
 Herald of arts by which men live
 He took that he might have to give.
 Then Reynolds, who over his counter sold
 To those who had nor silver nor gold,

Awl-blades and axes, needles and thread,
 Calico, powder, tobacco and lead,
 In exchange for linen and linsey and shoes
 Beeswax and deerskins; tallow and news.
 Banker and merchant and postmaster, he;
 His counsel for white man and Indian, free.
 Beloved by the girls as he opens his bales
 And courted by youths when he hands out the mails.
 When Kenton and Weaver and Pearce and Vance
 And Runyon and Renick and Luce and Pence,
 Poor was your pay and little we gave
 Who think of you now as majestic and brave.
 And last, but never the least indeed
 The name of Johnny Applesseed.
 Pilgrim and Palmer of the Lord,
 Planting His orchards and preaching His word.
 Barefoot and tender; was never so quaint
 Or charming a vision of hermit or saint;
 Honor them now for slender their story
 And easily lost is their diffident glory.

XI.

For lo, the arms of courtesy and peace
 Eager the farthest village to embrace,
 Clear for themselves a level running place:
 To Union, Concord, Harmony and Zane,
 They hurry past the sawmill and the plane;
 Like shining ribbons stretched the land about
 Behold the pikes run out.
 And lo,
 What ho;
 Plunging over root and brier
 Where the Indians light their fire,
 Breaking silence dark and deep
 Where the ancient forests sleep,
 Reckless of the bogs and snags
 Scattering herds of antlered stags
 With band box, whip and coach-horn blast,
 Horse and four wheels crashing past,
 Hail to the stage coach and to him who drives,
 Welcome the social years and gentler lives.
 Now do the fields grow fat, the barns grow red,
 And covered bridges cross Mad River's bed.
 From clustered orchards springs the village spire.
 And soon, oh soon the crowds shall stand
 With flags and brazen village band
 Gazing down a road of steel;
 Ah, what tremors do they feel
 At the first low thunder
 The distant corn fields under.

it comes, steam engine, horse of man's desire,
 Live, with his passion snorting, belching fire,
 Girdled with furious smoke and trailing steam,
 Answering to his hand with hiss and scream;
 Now are the days of horse-back journeys fled
 And the stage-coach sits a wreck in the tavern shed.

XII.

Now once more rise and once more slowly go
 To other grazing fields, ye buffalo;
 Man neither fears nor needs you, and has decreed
 Here shall live only what shall fill his need.
 Farewell high-headed moose and sullen bear,
 All shadow-peering things that fly the glare
 Of the great harvest sun;
 Farewell, ye deer, and pretty spotted fawns
 Halting in troops to nibble ferny lawns
 On your long pilgrimage, shy graces ye
 Or virgin soil, lost with maturity
 And soon forever gone.
 And with you mile on dusty mile
 The Indians pass in single file;
 Proud and loth to recognize
 Their day is gone. With haughty eyes
 And plumage splendid, round their waist
 Their wampum belts with bead-work chased;
 Their leggin fringes tipped with steel
 Blurring their tracks from either heel
 On their backs their quivers hung
 And bows with reindeer sinew strung,
 And onyx-headed arrows; so
 Dressed for a hunting do they go
 Conscious in every step they tread
 Of eagle feathers round each head
 They took their squaws and painted braves,
 They left their legends and their graves,
 The names, the songs, the mystery
 Of our first history.

XIII.

Then fell the oaks by thousands. On each plain
 Stretched mid their leafy banners waving still
 Measured and numbered for the planing mill
 Armies of trees lie slain.
 The fields of clover breathe upon the air,
 Serene and vanquished lies the landscape fair;
 Oh conquerors beware
 How well you guard, how honorably you mind
 The obligation which the wilderness
 In giving leaves behind;



CHAMPAIGN COUNTY CENTENNIAL.

**JULY
4-5-6
1905.**



. . . . Come Back Again



"How dear to my heart are the
scenes of my childhood."

The residents of Champaign county have concluded to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the formation of the county, at Urbana, on July 4th, 5th and 6th, 1905, and it is the aim to extend a general invitation to all natives of the county, and to all who have at any time resided therein, to return at that time to their early homes, in order that they may renew old friendships and associations and strengthen the ties that time and distance may have weakened.

Old home appeals to every person of mature years—father, mother, childhood! When you think of the old home, you bring back the tenderest memories possessed by man: true love, perfect faith, holy reverence, high ambitions—the long, long thoughts of youth.

As it is impossible for the Committee to obtain every name, it is hoped that you will extend this invitation to all persons of your acquaintance originating from the county and their families, whether they have been officially invited or not.

A program has been arranged for each day of the celebration, only an outline of which can be mentioned in this letter. July 4th will be "Nation's Day" and will be devoted to a grand Historical; Civic; Floral and Industrial Parade; speaking during the day and fireworks display at night. July 5th will be "Pioneer and Home-Coming Day," and will be devoted to appropriate exercises on the beautiful New Fair Grounds of the Champaign County Agricultural Society, during the day with a reception at the handsome residence of Mrs. Ellen Kirby, on Scioto street in the evening, to which everybody will be welcome and given an opportunity to meet and greet old friends and enjoy a good social time. July 6th, "Military Day," when the Governor of the State and his staff and the Second Regiment of the Ohio National Guard will participate in a military parade; after which there will be a speaking and musical program appropriate to the occasion.

Several bands have been secured and excellent music, both vocal and instrumental, will be furnished throughout the three days' celebration. The celebration will conclude on the evening of the 6th with a musical and literary program of high order at Clifford's new theatre.

We heartily invite all to whom Champaign county was a former home or place of nativity.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, of the Champaign County Centennial Society.

Home, Sweet Home.

JOHN HOWARD PAYNE.

SIR HENRY R. BISHOP.

1. 'Mid pleasures and pal-a - ces though we may roam, Be it ev - er so hum:ble, there's no place like home!

2. An ex - ile from home, splendor daz-zles in vain—Oh, give me my low - ly thatch'd cot - tage a - gain;

3. To us, in de - spite of the ab - sence of years, How sweet the re-membrance of home still ap-pears;

(Fac-simile of Invitation).

Which tree and beast and savage as they pass
 Eternally upon your conscience bind.
 They brought you danger, hunger, toil and woe,
 They gave you fearful odds and wily foe,
 They darkened every path and dogged your ways

That thus your souls might grow
 To manhood's stature and to heaven's praise.
 Gone is the danger and the fear of death
 Lost is the need for courage and for faith,

But ,oh, do not refuse

Oh, never, never lose

Lordship of soul, the spirit's bright command
 To which alone they yielded up their land.

And as from strength to strength, and year to year

You go 'mid wealth of fields, and cities' cheer,

Pray God He keep from noise of earth apart

A primal silence somewhere in the heart

Where oftentimes you still may feel afraid

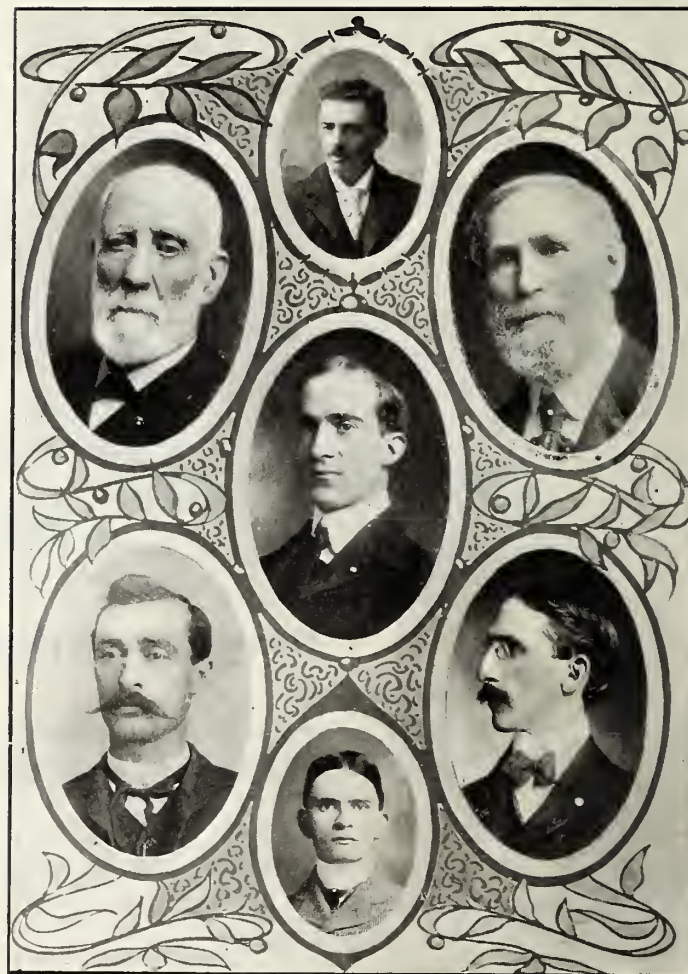
And look to Him for aid.

Urbana, Ohio, July 7, 1905.



FOUR VALUABLE COMMITTEEMEN

1, Capt. G. W. Leonard (Military); 2, W. R. Wilson (Music);
 3, Col. A. T. Gross (Finance); 4, Harry W. Putnam, (Decorations).

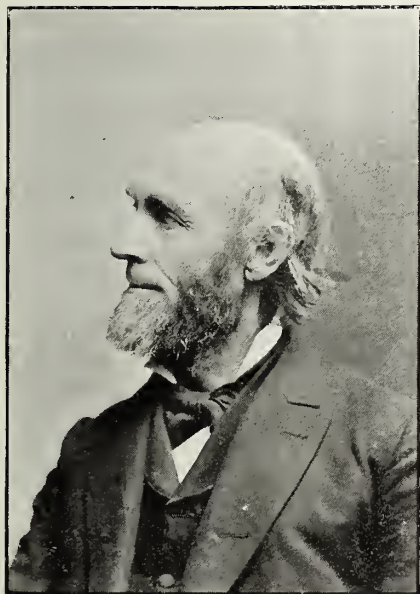


URBANA ATTORNEYS

Reading from left to right at the top: Hale Hunter, Michael Gallagher, William R. Warnock, Frank A. Zimmer, Jesse M. Lewis, C. H. Duncan, Edgar Banta.

SOME LOCAL HISTORY

BY HON. JOHN W. ODGEN.



HON. JOHN W. ODGEN.

The battle of Yorktown, Va., closed the American Revolution, and the colonial government being duly informed that a special envoy had been appointed on the part of England to conclude a treaty of peace and amity with the colonies, "Old" John Adams, as he is commonly designated to distinguish him from John Quincy, his son, was appointed envoy on the part of the colonies to confer with the English minister. They met in a city in Germany. There was little or no disagreement between the parties until the English envoy proposed the Allegheny mountains be made the

western boundary of the States. Mr. Adams promptly replied that if the English government had predetermined the boundaries

further conference was needless; that the Pacific ocean made the only boundary acceptable to the country, and that sooner than agree on any other line, if worse came to the worst, the women would take up the musket and continue the war. The boundless continent must be ours. We are prompted to exclaim that subsequent events have suggested that the ultimatum of Mr. Adams was the spirit of inspiration.

The new deal spread out for future occupation an immense territory, which prior to 1800, was known as the Northwest Territory. Ohio was not known on the map. Here and there a few adventurers, trappers and hunters, had made incursions into the new territory, but none we have heard of to make a permanent home but the few who ventured carried back to the settlements fabulous reports of the fatness of the land.

The treaty with Great Britain marked a new era in the country. Congress in payment of debts due the soldiers issued in 1788 certificates of indebtedness, which rapidly depreciated in value from ten to fifteen cents on the dollar, which at the time of issue, with other debts of the government, were intended to be paid out of the sale of public lands.

What is usually termed the Ordinance of '87 (1787), was enacted for the organization and government of the territory or new states which should be admitted into the Union, and an act of Congress of March 3, 1803, was passed "supplemental to an act of 1802 to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory of the Northwest of the Ohio river to form a constitution and state government and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states."

The numerical strength of the people sufficient under the ordinance of 1787, to give them a separate organization, and acting under the act of Congress of May, 1802, elected representatives to a constitutional convention to make necessary steps for admission to the union of the states. Representatives so elected met in Chillicothe in October, 1802, and completed their labors in ratification of the first constitution of Ohio, on November 1, 1802. The adoption of the constitution was not submitted to a vote of the people, but formally signed by the delegates to the convention in their official capacity. The second and present constitution was made in convention at Cincinnati, March 10, 1851.

The western lands had been looked upon by Congress as a means to pay the debts due the officers and soldiers of the Revolution. Bounty lands lying northwest of the Ohio river were claimed by several individual states. Their claims were ceded to the United States and Congress provided for the survey and sale of the lands. A surveyor general was appointed with instructions to lay off seven ranges of townships (which number was afterwards increased to twelve) in the territory of what is now the state of Ohio.

The treaty with Great Britain, the organization of several land companies, and the act of Congress providing for the survey and sale of lands attracted a large emigration both from Europe and the states, to the unoccupied territory. The county of Champaign was duly organized March 5, 1805, but in 1817 Clark and Logan counties were formed out of the territory constituting Champaign leaving the territorial limits the same as today.

Several years prior to the close of the Revolutionary war a number of persons are known to have made their homes in Champaign county. William Owens, Pierre Dugan, John Chapman and Simon Kenton were the pioneers, but at what time they came is not definitely settled. Less is known of Owens than of the others and he probably was the last to come. He emigrated from Virginia and settled on a tract of land about two miles south of Westville on or near the farm now owned by Mr. John Blose. His farming must have been necessarily very crude and limited, and his reliance largely on his gun and the gathering of wild fruits in their season for the maintenance of his household.

Pierre Dugan was a French-Canadian and lived in a cabin

on or near the spot where the dwelling house of Mr. Poole, in Salem township, now stands. The cabin was south by east of the residence of Mr. James Long, not far from the head of a lagoon stretching towards the south along what is now known as the Ludlow pike. Ages ago the broad stretch of prairie lying between the ridge on the east, commonly known as Ruffins' ridge and the range of the hills or high land about two miles further west gives indications of having been the bed of a great river or broad sheet of water. It is conjectured that by some convulsion of nature the great body of water forced two outlets: one where King's creek breaks toward the west and empties into Madriver, and the other Buck creek flowing westwardly. These outlets in process of time drained the lagoon. Cabins in a sparsely settled country give names to places, and the bed of the former lake became known as "Dugan Prairie." The lagoon it is thought abounded in fish and aquatic animals and Dugan probably availed himself of the wealth of the water and when occasion required found a market for his peltries. He had an Indian squaw for his wife, and a number of little folk. We know nothing of the personal appearance of Dugan, but we can readily imagine that he was a rough old fellow, amply able to care for himself and ready to lend a helping hand to the wearied emigrant. This trait was a marked feature in the life of the early settler.

We are apt to look upon the pioneers as men of rarest integrity, but occasionally one would turn up who forgot the difference between "mine" and "thine." A story is told of Dugan, that Mr. James Long, whose residence was not far removed from the cabin of Dugan, one morning after the threshing of his wheat, missed ten or a dozen bushels. He went at once to Pierre's cabin and charged him with the theft. What evasion or denial was made is not mentioned, but Mr. Long added that if Dugan would promise not to steal from him again, each year when wheat was threshed he would give him what wheat he needed. "Agreed," said Dugan and each party to the agreement kept his word. Mr. Long lost no more wheat and Pierre received wheat enough to supply his wants for the year.

John Chapman, or as he was more commonly known as "Johnny Appleseed," was a native of Western Pennsylvania, and at an early day emigrated into the new territory, bearing on his

shoulders a bag of apple seeds. It is difficult at this day to analyze the mental status of the man. That he was mentally weak will hardly be questioned, and on the other hand the integrity of his life was beyond suspicion. The predominant trait of his character seems to have been to do that which to him seemed to be right. His occupation was the planting of apple seeds and caring for the young nurseries as they grew. At the time of cider making he revisited the orchards of his former haunts to replenish from the pomace of the cider presses, seeds to be used in the next spring to continue his customary labors. His nurseries were planted in various quarters, as locality or convenience suggested. It was a day of open hospitality, and in his rounds to plant or look after the nurseries, he not infrequently passed the settlers' homes where he was invited and expected to participate in the family meal. Where there were children their pleasure and comfort he deemed to be paramount and accepted only on the assurance there was an abundance for them in addition. He was equally tenacious of the "innate rights" of animals however dangerous they might be; on the principle that they had rights as well as he and that the world was large enough for both. He fulfilled the injunction of the poet "to step aside and let the reptile live." Whatever had life he fancied was entitled to live, unless man's safety or necessary wants intervened. For this reason he refused to prune his young trees assuming that the trees being alive the use of the knife or saw in removing superfluous branches inflicted pain. His costume was as unique as were his actions. A coffee sack was made to do duty for a coat, a slit being cut at the end for the projection of his head and a smaller opening on each side for his arms. Somewhere in the course of his wanderings he picked up a large coffee pot, which had probably served its day on the kitchen fire-place and it suggested to his fancy that it would make an admirable substitute for a hat. The handle enabled him to put it on or off as he might wish, without inconvenience and the side projection protected his eyes from the sun's rays. The itinerant minister was a not infrequent visitor, and a public notice of preaching always brought out a large crowd, regardless of denominational lines. On one occasion the preacher commenting on the demoralization of the times, exclaimed, "where shall we find a righteous man—a man without guile?" Chap-

man, who was one of the auditors shouted in reply, "here! here!" but the coffee sack and tin head dress gave assurance of no pretense and we may well believe that they who knew him did not question his integrity.

What denominational tenets he held, if any, is not known, but on one of his return trips from Pennsylvania he brought a copy of one of Baron Swedenborg's treatises, and forthwith proceeded to divide the book into sections, which he distributed among his friends, with the understanding that when one portion was read it was to be transferred to the next neighbor, and so on until the whole were read.

Fifty years ago there were a number of apple trees in the county which were understood to have been planted from the original stock of Chapman's trees but we are not aware that a single tree remains.

The superstition of the Indians, or perhaps, more probably, the fact that they and others classed him as an imbecile and consequently harmless, induced them to tolerate his presence at all times, even when they were plotting mischief to the new settlements. Wiser than they knew or suspected, one night prior to a contemplated attack on the settlement he traversed the country giving the alarm at every cabin and shouting as he ran a verse from one of the old prophets warning the people of their threatened danger. As the years ran on the immigration increased, and "Appleseed" fancying perhaps that newer fields demanded his labors, he took his departure from Champaign and rumor said a new home in the wilds of Indiana, but of this no one knows, neither the time of his death nor the place of his burial.

SIMON KENTON.

The last and most prominent of the prime settlers of the land was Simon Kenton, but his character and life have been so often discussed that it seems superfluous to more than mention the name. Dying in 1836, there may be here and there an elderly or old man who had seen or knew him, but the lapse of time must have greatly diminished the number. John Hamilton, Judge Patrick and William Helmick all knew him well. Quite a number of biographies or sketches of the life of Kenton have been published. The most reliable sketch is that by Prof. R. W. Mc-



SIMON KENTON.

Farland, who seems to have given the matter more thorough examination than has been previously done. The paper may be found in the January number of 1804 of the Historical and Archaeological Quarterly. It is commonly understood that the family lived in the Yadkin river section of North Carolina and that in consequence of an unfortunate contest with a neighboring young man, when he was but sixteen years of age, he was induced to leave the country for the western wilderness. We learn from Mr. McFarland's sketch that the father of Kenton was an Irishman named Mark and his mother Scotch. The parents emigrated to America and located in Culpepper or Fanquiar county, Virginia. The family, after some years residence in Virginia, became dissatisfied with their surroundings, or induced by old acquaintance

to join them, removed to Kentucky. The family consisted of several sons and one daughter. Simon, the youngest son, was born April 3, 1755, and passed the early years of his life on the farm with his father and other members of the family. But there is no special account of him until he was about sixteen years of age. We quote from Mr. McFarland's paper: "Then occurred an event which changed the whole current of his life and started him on a career which for wild adventure, hair-breadth escapes, for grand service rendered to his fellow pioneers has never been equalled: a career extending over about twenty-five years—not 'piping times of peace,' but times of unbroken war from year to year—from month to month, and sometimes from day to day. Through all this long fight of the pioneers of Kentucky for the possession of the land, there was no force sent against the savage foe, but in front of that force as spy or scout, Kenton was found, and the service rendered does not admit of calculation. And the private and personal expeditions came oftener than the seasons and there was scarcely a month in that lone service of years in which Kenton did not risk his own life for the sake of his fellow pioneers. It is not usual that such a career should be the center around which mythical story and weird tale should gather.

But to return to the unfortunate event before referred to, which changed the current of his life, which is given by Mr. McClung in his sketches of western adventure. "At the early age of sixteen," writes Mr. McClung, "by an unfortunate adventure he was launched into life with no other fortune than a stout heart and a robust set of limbs. It seems that, young as he was, his heart had become entangled in the snares of a young coquette in the neighborhood, who was grievously perplexed by the necessity of choosing one husband out of many lovers. Young Kenton and a farmer by the name of Leitchman seem to have been the most favored suitors, and the young lady not being able to decide on their respective merits, they took the matter into their own hands and in consequence of foul play on the part of Leitchman's friends, young Kenton was beaten with great severity. He submitted to his fate for a time in silence, but inwardly avowed that as soon as he had attained his full growth he would take ample vengeance on his rival for the disgrace he had sustained at his hands. He waited patiently till the following spring, when finding himself six feet

high and full of strength and action, he determined to delay the hour of retribution no longer. He accordingly walked over to Leitchman's house one morning and finding him busily engaged in carrying shingles from the woods to his own house, he stopped him, told his object, and desired him to adjourn to a spot more convenient for the purpose. Leitchman, confident in his superior size and strength, was not backward in testifying his willingness to indulge him in so amiable a pastime, and having reached a solitary spot in the woods they stripped and prepared for their encounter. The battle was fought with all the fury that natural hate, jealousy and herculean power on both sides could supply and after a severe round in which considerable damage was done and received, Kenton was brought to the ground. Leitchman (as was usual in Virginia) sprung upon him without the least scruples and added the most bitter taunts to the kicks with which he saluted him from head to heels, reminding him of his former defeat, and rubbing salt into the raw wounds of jealousy by triumphant allusions to his own superiority both in love and war. During the operations on the part of Leitchman Kenton lay perfectly still, eyeing attentively a small bush which grew near them. It instantly occurred to him that if he could wind Leitchman's hair (which was remarkably long) around the bush, he would be able to return the kicks which were now bestowed upon him in such profusion. The difficulty was to get his antagonist near enough. This he effected in the good old Virginia style, viz: by biting him an arriere and compelling him by short springs to approach the bush, much as a bullock is goaded on to approach the fatal ring where all his struggles are useless. When near enough, Kenton suddenly exerted himself violently and succeeded in wrapping the long hair of his rival around the sappling. He then sprang to his feet and inflicted a terrible revenge for all his past injuries. In a few minutes Leitchman was gasping apparently in the agonies of death. Kenton instantly fled without returning for an additional supply of clothing and directed his steps westward.

This was April 6, 1771. During the first day of his journey he traveled in much agitation. He supposed that Leitchman was dead and that hue and cry would be instantly raised against himself as the murderer. The constant apprehension of the gallows lent wings to his flight and he scarcely allowed himself a moment

for refreshment until he had reached the neighborhood of the warm springs where the settlements were thin and immediate danger of pursuit was over. Here he fortunately fell in with an exile from the state of New Jersey, by the name of Johnson, who was traveling westward on foot and driving a single packhorse laden with a few necessities before him. They soon became acquainted—narrated their adventures to each other and agreed to travel together. They plunged boldly into the wilderness of the Allegheny mountains subsisting on wild game and a small amount of flour that Johnson had brought with him. They made no halt till they arrived at a small settlement on Cheat river—one of the prongs of the Monongahela. Here the two friends separated and Kenton, who had assumed the name of Butler, attached himself to a small company who had united for the purpose of exploring the country."

It is not our purpose to trace a continuous life of Kenton. The years of 1772-3 were employed in hunting, trading and occasional conflicts with small bands of Indians. In 1774 war broke out with the Indians and Governor Dunmore, of Virginia, raised two large bodies of troops with the purpose of conquering a peace. Kenton and Simon Gerty were two of Dunmore's scouts and by weeks of service together laid the foundation of a friendship which afterwards rescued Kenton from the stake. In 1775 Gerty took up his abode with the Indians and became one of them. The following two years the Indians were very troublesome. The incursions of the savages were frequent and bloody and every station was hotly besieged. To give timely notice of their approach six spies were appointed of whom Kenton was one. In the expedition of George Rodgers Clark against the Illinois towns, Kenton was employed as a scout. On one occasion, he, with several others, was sent as scouts and spies to investigate a certain Indian town. In their survey they discovered a number of horses, the capture of which was too great a temptation to be neglected, and as some of the horses were not disposed to follow, the noise that attended their efforts to secure all, roused up the owners but before the latter could interpose, a successful escape was effected. When they reached the Ohio river a violent wind was raging, and the "white caps" so frightened the horses that it was found impos-

sible to make the crossing. They were conscious of their danger but concluded to wait till evening, when it was thought the storm would have abated, but at sundown the storm had increased. But still the men waited for a change and before the morning came, the Indians attacked them. Several men were killed and Kenton captured. He was bound hand and foot, on the back of an unbroken colt and the animal turned loose. From this time there followed a multitude of misfortunes. Every where he was made to suffer. It is said that he was compelled to run the gauntlet thirteen times and thrice condemned to be burned at the stake. On one of these Gerty recognized him as his once fellow scout and appealed successfully for his release. On the second condemnation he escaped and was recaptured. When condemned the third time the commandant at Detroit, expecting to learn from Kenton the forces and purposes of the authorities in Kentucky had him released for a time, with the promise of his being returned. Kenton satisfied the commandant that he was only a private and consequently he could not inform him. The promise was broken but he was held as a prisoner and required to make report daily. Under the treatment he received his wounds soon healed and his former vigor returned.

In the spring of 1779 several prisoners were brought into the fort. Kenton and three of these concerted a plan of escape though they had neither guns nor provisions and the distance to be traveled to reach Louisville nearly four hundred miles—through a country inhabited by deadly foes. The wife of an Indian trader, named Harvey, became interested in the prisoners and through her aid guns, ammunition and provisions were secured and hidden on the trader's premises. These were placed in the hands of the men one night by Mrs. Harvey and they commenced their flight. Through their care and skill in wood craft and through many dangers and narrow escapes they reached Louisville in thirty days.

From 1780 to 1794 he acted as scout in the attack and destruction of eight towns on the upper waters of Mad river, where he had formerly been tied to the stake and repeatedly run the gauntlet. He was connected with Wayne's army and commanded a troop of about one hundred and fifty horsemen at the attack on Fort Recovery in June 1794. In 1805 he was made general of militia and from that time on it was customary to call him Gen-

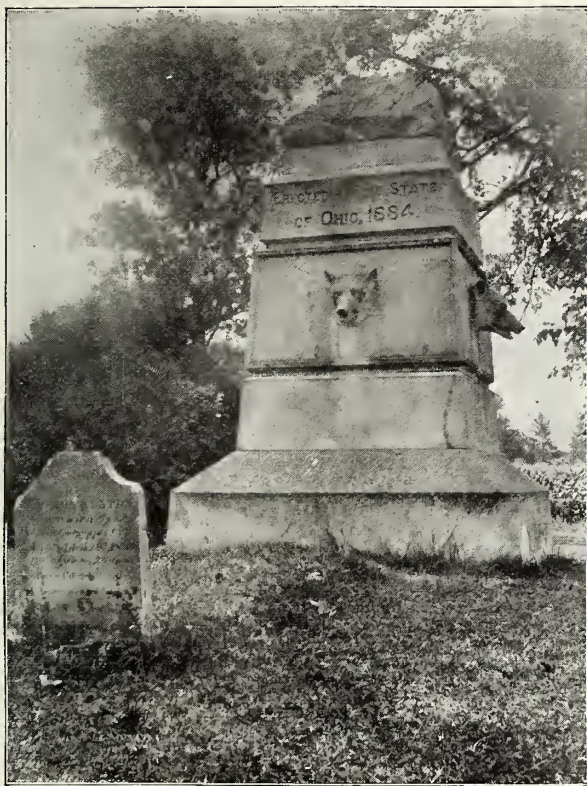
eral Simon Kenton. In the war with Great Britain in 1813 he joined Governor Shelby's Kentucky forces at Urbana and in his last battle, Oct. 5, 1813, on the river Thames in Canada, where the British General Proctor was defeated and Tecumseh was killed. This battle seems to have closed Kenton's military career—a period of forty-two years of battles, sieges and raids, certainly without a parallel on this continent.

In his hurried flight from Virginia, 1771, he took the name of Butler, but learning that Leitchman had recovered he resumed the family name. For several years he lived at the station near Springfield and afterwards on a farm about nine miles south of Urbana. The farm is still known as the "Kenton farm" and for many years was the residence of Mayor William Hunt, and whose daughters still own the farm. About the year 1820 he moved to his home at Watomica, near Zanesfield, Logan county, Ohio, where he lived the remainder of his days.

Collins in his history of Kentucky, gives the following description of the appearance of Simon Kenton, by one who had shared with him in the dangers of the times: "General Kenton was of fair complexion—six foot, one inch in height. He stood and walked very erect, and in the prime of life weighed about one hundred and ninety pounds. He was never inclined to be corpulent, although of sufficient fullness to form a graceful person. He had a soft, pleasant voice, laughing gray eyes and dark auburn hair. He was a pleasant, good-humored and obliging companion, but when excited or provoked to anger was violent in his rage. In his dealings he was perfectly honest and his credulity such that the same man after cheating him twenty times, if he professed friendship, might cheat him again. He usually carried a hickory staff five to six feet in length, which he grasped about a foot from the upper end, and was made to serve two purposes: the longer end for a staff; the short end as a poker to stir the wood fire."

THE STATE MONUMENT.

As the visitor to Oakdale cemetery enters the south gate his attention will be attracted by a substantial monument about eight feet high and four feet square at the base—a befitting memorial of Simon Kenton. The story of the monument is worth recording, and which is due to the unselfish interest and steadfast



Monument to Simon Kenton Erected by the State of Ohio in Oak Dale Cemetery at Urbana.

attachment of Judge William Patrick to the memory of his friend. Shortly after the election of a representative for the county to the Sixty-sixth General Assembly, the member elect was called upon by the Judge who said that for more than twenty years he had made fruitless efforts to obtain from the state legislature the passage of a bill for the erection of a fitting memorial of the serv-

ices of Simon Kenton. His purpose in calling was to inquire if the members-elect were willing to make another and final effort to have a bill passed donating an appropriation for that purpose." There could be but one answer to the request. In due time a bill to appropriate a modest sum of money for the erection in Champaign county of a fitting memorial of the services of Simon Kenton was duly read, and passed both houses. At the earliest opportunity Judge Patrick gave the matter his personal attention, soliciting the services of the sculptor, Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, which were cheerfully and freely given.

On the face of the monument are carved in life size the head of an Indian chief, the head of a bear, a wolf and a panther. The top of the monument was left in a rough unfinished condition on the suggestion of Mr. Ward that hereafter there might be found sufficient public interest to give to the memorial a worthy capital. Near the north face may be seen a little old-fashioned grave stone which was brought from the burial ground near his residence in Logan county, where the body of Kenton had lain for many years. Time has almost obliterated the inscription on the old grave stone but it reads as follows:

In Memory
of

Simon Kenton

Who was born April 3, 1755, in Culpepper County, Va., and died April 20, 1836, aged 81 years and 20 days. His fellow citizens of the west will long remember him as the skillful pioneer of early times, the brave soldier and the honest man.

On the monument is engraved:

1755—1836

Simon Kenton

And on the north face near the top:

Erected by the State of Ohio

1884

To Judge Patrick more than to any other man is due the credit and grateful remembrance of his fellow citizens for the monument, simple though it be, for when a people in their pursuit of wealth forget the men who did noble deeds the time will

soon come when there will be no deeds worthy of remembrance.

At the unveiling of the monument in the Oakdale cemetery in 1884, General Warren Keifer, of Clark county, delivered the address for the occasion and in the address said, "a long life of hardy adventures with unexampled courage and a devoted patriotism in the cause of his country justly stamp him as illustrious."

Following the sketch of the foregoing four men who are admitted to have been the first to make settlement in Champaign county reference to the men who took an active part in subdividing the land and building up the country logically follows. But a list would be simply a "directory." A short sketch would become a ponderous volume. It is desirable that some one in each township may take the matter in hand and give at least a sketch of the more prominent men and the striking events of the times, within their own recollection, and of stories and incidents which have survived their actors and are still current. We regret to learn that Mr. Charles Wood had contemplated a general work of this character and had accumulated a considerable fund of material for the purpose, but continued ill-health absolutely forbade further work.

In the hurried outline which is here proposed to be sketched it was deemed expedient to recall a few of the names of men who have been more or less conspicuous in the early days of the county and probably some events in the memory of men still living. A minute review of men and events must unavoidably be left to those who will consider the specialties of the times, as the schools, churches, wars, political parties, newspapers, etc.

Prior to 1800 a tide of immigration set in to occupy the new territory. Among the early arrivals, with reference to the order of their coming, were William Ward and brothers, Joseph Vance, Frederic Ambrose, John Hurd, John Reynolds, Zephaniah Luce, Henry Weaver, John and Samuel McCord, Daniel Helmick, William Fyffe, Anthony Patrick, James Cooley, Martin and Samuel Hitt and many others whose names are household words.

URBANA.

The county of Champaign was organized in 1805 and in the same year surveys were made and lots laid off by Joseph C. Vance on section 23 for which William Ward held a patent. As originally platted the town contained 212 inlots, 6 rods in front

abutting streets, and 10 rods running back. Lots 201 and 202 were used for a burial ground, but about 1854 the present cemetery, called Oakdale, was purchased and with the exception of a very few graves, the bodies were re-interred in Oakdale. As was customary in the early day, the center of the new made town was an open space composed of four fractional lots six rods square. For many years afterwards it was found a convenient place to bring the products of the farm for sale and to make the "square" a camping ground for teams. The streets running with the points of the compass extended about 80 rods, but have been extended as the years ran on, Scioto street (running east from the square) was a wet, spongy prairie as far out as the Eichelberger hill, made passable by a corduroy or road of rails. For a generation or more the homes were log cabins, but trees were plenty, the cabins were soon built, and there were kind neighbors to help. The brick kiln and brick mason and lime burner required time and the immigrant did the best possible under the circumstances. As the times went by a brick structure was erected and oftener the cabin was encased in weather boards rather than to remove the log structure and in its stead erect a frame. The last cabin removed was one occupied by John Gump, a soldier of the Revolution, who died in 1842, and was buried in the old grave yard with the honors due to a veteran of the Revolution. The shack stood on West Ward street, and was destroyed about a year since, to make room for a large frame residence. A marked feature of the new village was the ponds of water to be seen in the woods. The gardens were fenced, "staked and ridered," with the Virginia worm-fence. The pavements were generally made of gravel and all domestic animals permitted to run at large. This condition of things is perhaps unavoidable in any newly organized settlement. Improvements are gradual. Convenience, comfort and safety suggest changes and restrictions, the common good supplies the remedy and an officer back of it to enforce obedience. The town pump, more properly well, was public property, but as the population increased the public wells became inconvenient, and wells were dug on the home lot. The former were probably dug in order to give security against fire. In this respect the city has advanced through the several stages usually adopted; from the voluntary passing of buckets from

hand to hand, to the steam engine and a paid department. The most notable pump in town, was the one in the public square. A court house had been built in the center of the square and the pump was about 20 feet from the house, on the north. The well supplied the residents and shopkeepers, emigrants and country teams. About 1840 the house was torn down and some efforts were made to close the well. At the close of the civil war it was proposed to erect a memorial of the members of the 66th Ohio regiment, citizens of Champaign who lost their lives in the service and to encircle the monument with an appropriate iron railing. The memorial and the town pump were not in harmony, but Col. Armstrong, cashier of the Citizens National Bank, and another agreed to close the well and divert the popular hostility by attracting general interest and talk to a suspected murder which was supposed to have been committed at an old mill in the southwestern part of town. A countryman returning home late one evening and when near the mill heard an altercation between two persons, so violent in its character that the quarrel led to blows. In a few minutes there was a dead silence except indications of a hurried departure of one of the combatants. The following morning he revisited the mill to investigate confirmation of his suspicions. There were abundant evidences of unfair play, but who were the parties and what the issue were inexplicable. Armstrong took an interest in the matter and when the excitement as to the "murder" ceased, the pump was no longer a subject of contention and the parties concerned admitted that the pretended quarrel was a ruse to divert controversy about the closing of the well. The whole has been well nigh forgotten, even the place where the "bucket hung in the well."

CHURCHES.

The ordinance of 1787 avows morality and education to be the fundamental principles of the prosperity and permanency of the state. Disguise the fact as we may the world knows that the Christian church is its greatest beneficent factor in the promotion and security of man's best interests, socially, morally, and intellectually. The early emigration to Champaign was characterized by a broad religious culture and belief. That differences of opinion existed was undoubtedly true, but difference of opinion is not a crime. Men of opposite creeds or special

advocates of none met in harmony. But crowds came from a considerable distance to hear the gospel, though it is not improbable that some were actuated by curiosity and as in the days of Paul were curious to hear what "this babbler had to say." Then the settlements being sparse the ministers travelled on horseback or on foot to keep their appointments, which were announced frequently weeks in advance.

The Methodist and Presbyterian denominations were the first to organize in the county. The latter was under the ministry of John Brick, an Englishman who is reported to have been the first to organize a church at Buck Creek, which afterwards united with a company at Treacles Creek and still later in Urbana. A church society had been formed prior to the call of Mr. Brick but the clerk of the session had been remiss of his duties and the pastor spent much of his time in gathering the scattered fragments. In his church work his ministry was prosperous. At an early day he resigned his pastoralty and removed to Illinois, and died shortly after. In 1827 Mr. David Merrill preached alternately at Buck Creek and Urbana, but in a few years the two churches dissolved connection and Mr. Merrill continued pastor at Urbana. As a scholar and teacher he was a rare man. No one ever stated an abstract question with greater clearness. In the controversy known as the "old" and "new" school, which for a time caused a division or separation of the church, he coincided with the "new school" in which he differed from a majority of the members, and the bitterness of opinion lacked both reason and charity in their hostility, and the church purse strings were tied into a "hard knot." With manly independence and Christian charity Robert M. Woods, of Union, Dr. William Hunt, of Urbana, and William Ward, of "Nutwood" were his steadfast friends and on his resignation Mr. Ward by team and wagon transported his family and household goods to Sandusky on the way to a New England home. Some years after the "old" and "new" reconsidered the old controversy and reunited and the difficulty now is to learn "for what it was all about." A number of church buildings of the Presbyterian denomination have been built since Mr. Merrill's pastorate but the population or worshipers have outgrown the buildings. The present stone church was built during the pastorate of Dr. John B. Helwig—a

structure which is considered sufficiently commodious and substantial for the next century.

The M. E. church was the pioneer of the first churches and was represented by the local preachers or by "itinerants" who were assigned by the conference for a limited time. About 1840 the circuit was changed to a "station" or single church for a fixed time. During the hundred years, the church in Urbana has been ministered unto by clergymen of more than ordinary talent among whom may be mentioned the names of George Walker, William Raper, David Warnock, William B. Christie and others. Christie was a wonderfully brilliant orator. His reading of the bible lesson and the hymn was the perfection of high art. He generally announced the theme of his discourse instead of chapter and verse, closing promptly at a given hour, generally stating that his physician had limited his time of speaking and that he would resume an unfinished topic in his next discourse. He was suffering from consumption and died in 1843, the year after leaving Urbana.

While the Methodist and Presbyterian churches organized at an early day as the country increased in population other church organizations representing different shades of belief touching the common faith have found place, another person, who elsewhere has been accustomed to worship under a particular shade of belief can find among the churches the doctrines which most harmonize with his early training.

EARLY DOCTORS.

In the pioneer days and long after the diseases prevalent were few. Fever and ague, billious fever and a disease called "milk sickness" were the common ailments. Patent medicines had not yet been invented warranted to cure any and every form of disease. Where practicable home residences were built on elevated ground—the higher the better—for the purpose of escaping the malaria blown by the winds from ponds and marshy places. Drs. Joseph Carter and Adam Mosgrove were prominent physicians for town and county. Dr. Carter was a graduate of Lexington, Ky., and Dr. Mosgrove a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. They came at an early day and after some years formed a copartnership and had an office in a small frame building on the north side of the public square. For years they held the

public confidence and a stranger had little chance to make competition successful. As the population of the town and county have increased the number of medical practitioners has increased in the same ratio.

GOVERNOR VANCE.

General Joseph Vance, or as he was more commonly known, Governor Vance, was the son of Joseph C. Vance before referred to. He lived about two miles north of Urbana, about one hundred rods from the state road. The lay of the land between the house and the highway has the appearance of having been at an early period a lake or bed of water—long since passed away. When Mr. Blaine was a candidate for the presidency, when on his way to Urbana by car, on passing through the Vance farm he inquired of a fellow passenger if that were not the place where Gov. Vance lived. Being answered in the affirmative he said that forty years before he had spent a night with the Governor and the general appearance of the country was remembered. When the General was in political life his home was the mecca of his congressional friends. The country from Urbana to Mack-a-cheek was not infrequently referred to as the "barrens." Not that the lands were non-productive, but long before Ohio was made a state the Indians annually burned the grass in order to preserve the country for hunting game, as by the fires the growth of timber was prevented.

Nearly 70 years ago I was walking past the farm and stopped to rest on the road side opposite the gate. A few minutes after he came out and sat down by my side. From my recollection now he wore a pair of jeans pantaloons and a woolen "warmus," as the coat was called, a loose kind of a jacket much worn at that day. He evidently knew me and spoke so cordially that timidity was dissolved and I did not hesitate to ask him about some of the great men he knew at Washington. He spoke of an entertainment he had recently attended given by Mr. Adams, a sumptuous affair, which few congressmen were able to spread. There were met the leading men of the nation in the simplicity of social life. In speaking of Mr. Webster he used an expression that surprised me somewhat, but I suspect hit a good many, and that was that Mr. Webster "would get as mellow as a peach."

About the time of the adoption of the public school system,

Mr. Vance discussed publicly with Mr. Samuel Lewis, the expediency of making the common schools a matter of state supervision and expense. What the official position of Mr. Lewis was we do not know. The discussion was public and the house crowded. Lewis was a finished and elegant speaker. Vance lacked the style of the trained orator but spoke apparently without effort, more marked by force than rhetoric. The debate reminded one of the story in Scott's novel of the "Crusaders," of the contest between Richard Couer de Leon and Saladin the Sultan—a contest of strength and skill, where the one by main force severed a bar of iron by a single blow of his battle axe; the other cleaving in twain with his scimitar a silk veil, tossed in the air. It was untried ground and much was to be said on both sides.

JOHN REYNOLDS.

Among the first settlers in Urbana was John Reynolds, who opened a store on the southeast corner of South Main street and the public square, now known as the Hitt & Fuller store. The business has been continued in the same place from its inception. He was a quiet, unassuming man, attentive to his business—a man of rare common sense—took an interest in matters of public concern and would have been a valuable citizen in any community. His wife was superintendent of the M. E. Sunday school in the church building on the corner of Church and Locust streets, until the house was demolished. She was a little above the ordinary size, and usually wore a black silk dress and white apron and a full cap, which was commonly known as a mob-cap. Instead of overlooking the school from the desk her custom was to traverse the school room, stopping occasionally to have a special religious talk with a scholar. In other respects the Sunday schools could hardly be called a success. The recitation was simply a reading of verses of a chapter alternately—without comment or explanation—the singing of an opening and closing hymn, mainly by the teachers and the selection of library books. It was too soon after the Ranke's schools in England had been opened to perfect a system of bible study for the school

CAMP MEETING.

In the earlier part of the century camp meetings were more popular than now. On Sunday in Union township a Sunday

meeting was not uncommon, where adults were the attendants mainly, some of whom lived miles distant. The meeting was of the character of a Sunday school. The visitors formed a class and as bibles were scarce a verse being read the book was passed on to the next. These meetings were held partly for the outing in pleasant weather and partly to supply the more destitute sections of the country—though the moral or religious element of the pioneers was the essential factor in their support.

THE HARVEST.

The earlier settlers depended largely on their skill in the use of the gun, wild fruits and a limited supply of products of the garden or field. As the years ran on the products of the farm became the more abundant. The acreage for wheat and rye were limited to a few acres only. When the crop was cut with a grass hook or sickle in the use of which the women not infrequently assisted in the harvesting. Judge John Taylor is our authority for saying that contests for superior skill were not uncommon and where the women entered the lists, some of the men not in the race, on the sly would give them a helping hand. As the population increased larger areas were sown and the sickle was laid aside and the "cradle" made to take the places of many sickles. The cradle was similar to a grass scythe—only longer and heavier—secured to the snathe by a light frame of hickory strips four feet long, the bed being about three feet wide, the whole forming a bed on which to catch the cut straw, which by a certain swing of the cradle, was dropped in regular piles for binding. Binders followed the cradler gathering and binding the piles into sheaves. These in turn, if the force were sufficient, were followed by the shock makers, who gathered the bound sheaves, and forming a small stack or "shock" of about a dozen sheaves, so as to be weather cured and ready to be threshed. Binders and shockers were not infrequently apprentices and journeymen from a neighboring town, who in their "article" or contract, reserved the right to a vacation during harvest time. There was generally a demand for extra help, the payment for which was about fifty cents a day. A cradler received from 75 cents to a dollar for the day's work. Dinner at noon and supper at about 4 o'clock were served in the field, usually under the shade of a large tree. The toiler looked for an extra spread which in the earlier days were accom-

panied with a hamper of whisky. The usual evil effect of an "extra drop" was obviated by the profuse sweating caused by the weather and work. After a time the more conscientious farmer substituted an abundance of coffee, which was accepted without objection and probably for fifty years has been discarded by every farmer in the county. The next step was to haul the shock to the barn or else to stack in a convenient place to be threshed. Threshing was done either by hand with a flail or by tramping by horses or oxen, the unbound sheaves being placed in a circle of 15 or 20 feet diameter. The seed being sufficiently threshed out, the straw was then removed and the seed separated from the chaff by the wind. The process was both troublesome and wasteful and suggested, in an early day, the fanning mill removing the chaff and other useless matter was invented; and still later the threshing machine took the place of the flail and oxen. The thresher was operated by 4 to 6 horses and in turn has been supplanted by steam power, preparing the grain ready for the flour mill or the merchant. The market for surplus grain was at Dayton or Columbus but a trip to either place required several days. Ordinarily several neighbors went together—the drivers spending the night in their wagons, and in the case of heavy roads and bad mud-holes join teams to pull through. As late as the third and fourth decade the price paid for wheat was from 37½ cents to 50 cents per bushel, and the return load was supplies for the home consumption. The advances have constituted a continued betterment. On thing more was needed to take the place of the "cradlers" who went in gangs as far south as the Ohio river when the harvest was ready for the sickle and literally reaped their way from Cincinnati to Sandusky, progressing on the way with the ripening of the wheat. The railroad and the reaper have changed all this. In 1849 we passed a wheat field near Chicago. Some time before the field was reached a great clatter was heard, which was caused by a machine drawn by six horses with a rider on the near horse of each span, and the driver using his whip pretty freely. The machine was cutting wheat and one among the first made. The horses were urged to their best speed and stopped to rest every two or three hundred yards. The machine made an immense clatter but it did the work. Science and workmanship have simplified the machinery

so that one span of horses can do the work, cutting the grain, binding the sheaf and dropping it in place with little or no extra fatigue to the team.

THE "HUSKING BEE," AND THE "SINGING SCHOOL."

The "Husking Bee" and the "Singing School" have become even at this day memories of the past. The isolation of the farm was unavoidably great: neighborhoods wide apart; the roads for a large part of the year barely passable; books few; newspapers weekly and delivery by mail uncertain, drew a line between town and country, interrupting largely the social intercourse. The isolation was broken to a considerable extent by the husking bee and the singing school. The Indian corn has been, for the most part, the main product of the farm. Campaign was in the corn belt and its soil was adapted to the cultivation of the cereal. It was believed to be the cheapest and best fattening food the farmer could feed to his stock. The gathering of the crop was very simple. After maturity it was customary to "jerk" or break the ear from the stalk, with the husk, and the corn so gathered was thrown from the wagon or cart into rail pens, capable of holding several hundred bushels. Invitations were then given to the beaux and belles of the neighborhood of the time fixed for the proposed husking—whether stated or not, it was understood that the husking would close the usual amusements and a dance. Ordinarily two leaders were chosen to select alternately a husker to assist his side to win success; the time employed or the number of bushels husked being the test of skill. Every red-grained ear entitled the husker of the ear to kiss the girl of his choice a rule usually honored in its observance. As the pile to be husked decreased the tables were "set" with the luxuries of the day and all were expected to partake and join in the pleasantries of the evening. The supper being ended, the "fiddler" for the evening with a few taps on his violin and a few long-drawn notes, was sufficient call to the dancers to select partners, and in the simple country dance they whiled away the night, often to the wee sma' hours of the morning.

Closely allied to the "husking bee" was the "singing school," which was equally patronized in town and country and was made the social gathering of the times. The leader generally relied

for the key-note on a musical voice and a tuning fork. The book in common use was the Missouri Harmonist, which was mainly composed of the hymns and music commonly sung in the churches, and was printed in patent notes. The majority usually attended for the amusement and social recreation of the evening. The young men who wielded the baton were Mr. R. C. Moulton, of Rush, Cunningham Harper, of Union, Joseph Smith, of Westville, and John B. McGown, of Urbana. Mr. Moulton is the only survivor, and is still the genial, social gentleman. John McGown was killed in the civil war at the battle of Port Republic. Smith usually closed the evening songs by singing:

"God, who made the earth and heaven,
Darkness and light;
Who for toil the day hath given,
For rest, the night;
May thy angel guards defend us,
Slumber sweet thy mercy send us,
Holy dreams and hopes attend us,
This live long night."

THE WAR OF 1812.

The war of 1812, as it was commonly denominated, aroused considerable interest. The brick building on the north corner of the square and Main street was built in 1811 and occupied as an armory. John Doak, one of the early settlers, was armorer. The population of the town at that time numbered forty, insufficient of themselves to form a company. A company, however, was organized, but probably largely composed of citizens living outside of the town. John Hamilton, afterwards a citizen of town, was about 17 years of age, and belonged to a Kentucky company. He was in the battle of St. Clair's defeat and being captured by an Indian and adopted as a son by the captor with whom he remained several years when he was returned by the treaty at Detroit. Hamilton's account of the affection of the household and their lamentation on his departure was full of interests. A home company, however, was formed and Mr. Samuel McCord chosen Captain. The company marched to Sandusky, the place of rendezvous and reached camp a few days after being mustered in, and a little after nightfall

At the moment the company was ordered to "Halt," the Indian war whoop was sounded,—a sound familiar to every frontiersman. The company, thoroughly panic stricken, didn't stop to say "good-bye" or "by your leave," but at once and without ceremony in the order of their going, started on the run for home. The retreat, perhaps, saved them from the mortification of Hull's surrender some days later. The Captain was helpless to control the men. Next morning a curt note was received by Captain McCord signed by the president of a court martial commanding him to surrender his sword to the bearer and to consider himself under arrest. On the following day the lieutenant waited on the Captain with an equally curt note to the effect "to return the sword to Captain McCord with the information that no charges were found." On the death of Capt. McCord about 1856, a mass of papers and letters were found neatly filed for preservation. The two slips of paper, above referred to, were found among the papers, but no clue to the charges. Happening to meet Judge Patrick he was told of the finding of the two items, and asked to explain what it all meant. The Judge was usually very quite and reticent, but the inquiry induced a most hearty laugh. He then said, "Yes, I remember the circumstances well. The Captain was suspected of causing the panic by giving the war whoop, but there was no evidence to that effect and nothing further was done, and before the week closed one by one the members of the company returned."

The purpose was at the beginning to include the names of men and women who have been conspicuous in the annals of the county from the beginning until now. But a little reflection shows the magnitude of the contemplated work. While it is true that the people make the state, yet the generations as they come and go, by their voice or vote, direct the current of public opinion and action. But it ends there. They look for nothing further. Home and home duties fill the measure of their ambition. "One Caesar lives, a thousand are forgot." The moral stamina of a community marks the character of its people. Admitting all this, in every section, there have been men who have been conspicuous in public and in private life, whose names and whose virtues are worthy of record. It is therefore confidently hoped that one or more persons in each township, acting in concert, may

put on record the names of the many who have wrought faithfully and well. In the process of time the waves of oblivion will engulf all, but the words of commendation are to stimulate the living.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

At the opening of the century, Ohio was substantially a wilderness inhabited by savages. The dangers and difficulties in the way of subduing the wilderness and laying broad the basis of a higher civilization were of no common magnitude. A civic celebration, which shall come but once in a hundred years should hold in review the current events—the progress and failures of the years gone by, land-marks of what was gained or lost in the progress of the years. Such a review, to be honest and serviceable, becomes unavoidably a voluminous work, properly the labor of many hands. It is more than the amusement of a public holiday. The common good—the progress of the race to its fullest perfection becomes an imperative law. As the ship, driven by adverse winds into the unknown waters takes the first opportunity to make observations to determine the necessary changes to reach her destined port, so the state taking advantages of a larger knowledge may guide into smoother seas and more propitious times.

The nineteenth century, following the example of its predecessors, has closed its allotted years and transfers to the twentieth its history—what it has done and what it has failed to do. The experience of the past demonstrates that the province of knowledge is unbounded. In other words the province of knowledge has vastly increased while the innate capacity is unchanged. The generations start on the same intellectual level; but discoveries in science and for the common good are carried on to the succeeding generation and the community is lifted to a higher plane and in turn transmit to their successors the vantage ground they have attained. In like manner the century just closed commits to the twentieth the progress of the past, that the world may be better and the time be hastened when “knowledge shall run to and fro, and fill the whole earth.”

THEN AND NOW.

Within the memory of men now living is the weekly mail,

carried on horseback or the springless stage coach.

In exchange we have the locomotive, the Pullman, the dining car, the sleeper, the automobile, the rubber-tired buggy and the bicycle.

The “tallow dip” and the pine knot have been exchanged for natural gas and coal oil.

The sulphur match does away with the flint and steel to strike fire.

The sewing machine and the knitting machine do the work of the needle.

Dental surgery replaces toothless old age with artificial teeth.

The quill pen has been supplanted by the typewriter, the fountain pen and steel pen.

The hotel elevator removes the labor and time lost in mounting tedious stairways.

The reaper and binder and the steam thresher have made the sickle and cradle—the flail and treading out of the grain—relics of a past age—slow, tedious and expensive.

Eighty or more elements are known to science instead of thirty at the beginning of the century.

The large increase in the domestic and commercial uses of Indian corn gives assurance that the product will command a remunerative sale for years to come.

The linotype type casting machine and the steam press take the place of the type setter and the Franklin hand press.

The steam fire engine and paid trained firemen supersede the line of volunteer citizens.

One man making a hundred pair of shoes in one day by machinery, who by hand, before spent several days in making a single pair. The shoe store has supplanted the hand worker and the hand worker takes the place of the cobbler.

When the nineteenth century was young we were a nation of farmers and gardeners. They were compelled to produce pretty much all that the family needed. Though he should raise more than he needed for home consumption the facilities for hauling to a distant market were so few that the expense cost more than the profit. Travel was consequently up and down hill and the roads simply wagon tracks—and for many years the long

winding road over hill and valley had to be traversed when he would go to the village, which had gathered around the tannery, the grist mill and the country store. Such was the condition of Champaign when the century was young. The isolation continued for many years but it was not an unmixed evil. He saw that he must patiently bide his time and make the best of his surroundings. Every home had its loom and the women knew how to weave and spin. The wool from a few sheep, the patch of flax, the hides and skins supplied clothing for the family. The field and garden furnished the table. If the shoemaker in his travels failed to come the father could both tan the hide and make or mend the shoe. That the shape and fit were not always handsome was to be expected. When he left the states he brought with him a blacksmith's forge, a carpenter's bench and the shoemaker's kit with a few tools adapted to each he supplied his wants and by the same versatility made other tools. Necessity compelled self dependence. Shut out from the world he must look to himself alone and the isolation for so many years made its impress on the pioneer's character. In the earlier part of the century no records are made of the invention of agricultural machinery and the first in time and importance was the cotton gin about the year 1825. Each generation since has added something to the

number. The "National Road" completed to Columbus by the year 1830 was not only a vast improvement but encouraged the spirit of commercial enterprise and projects of canals and railways occupied the public attention and a speed of 10 to 12 miles an hour was a questionable matter. Passenger traffic was of minor importance. The ruling purpose was to carry produce to the seaboard at the rate of 4 to 8 miles, and later the question was raised of the usefulness of horse-power compared with the locomotive. These enterprises had an important bearing on the farmer's progress in the nineteenth century. The mud road and the corduroy road, for the first half of the century and more, were the thoroughfare for home traffic and travel, which have been graveled roads to the extent of 600 miles.

The several states have established agricultural colleges and experiment stations by whose agents choice stock, grain, vegetables, and fruits have been imported and experiments made in agriculture which the individual farmer cannot make.

Thus the nineteenth century has added to the territory, population, wealth and intelligence. The burden of drudgery has been lifted from the shoulders of the farmer and artisan and the nineteenth makes way and bids welcome to the twentieth with a crown of the white pinions of sweet peace.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS WARD

(This series of biographies was written by Rev. Charles S. Wood).

It has been the good fortune of Ohio to give birth to a number of men whose pre-eminence in military service and in statesmanship has been recognized the world over. On the roll of the great men of our state is the name of one of our own citizens, John Quincy Adams Ward, whose work in bronze and marble will stand for centuries, to attest the greatness of that creative genius which gave them form.

He was born in Urbana in June, 1830, the son of John Anderson and Eleanor Macbeth Ward. The grandson of Colonel William Ward, he represents a name honored as the founder of our city, and he has brought to that name more abundant honor by his high achievements in art.

It is natural to endeavor to discover the origin of great character and abilities, but we are baffled in attempting to trace the source of genius by natural law. There was talent in his family, talent of a high order as is shown by the beautiful and masterly work of his brother, Edgar Ward, but in the case of the elder artist the native force inherent in the family has been touched with the divine quality of genius. Talent may be inherited; environment and cultivation may contribute a wonderful impetus to mental growth, but no process of culture, or method of evolution can account for genius. This creative faculty is the gift of the Father of our spirits to his earthly children.

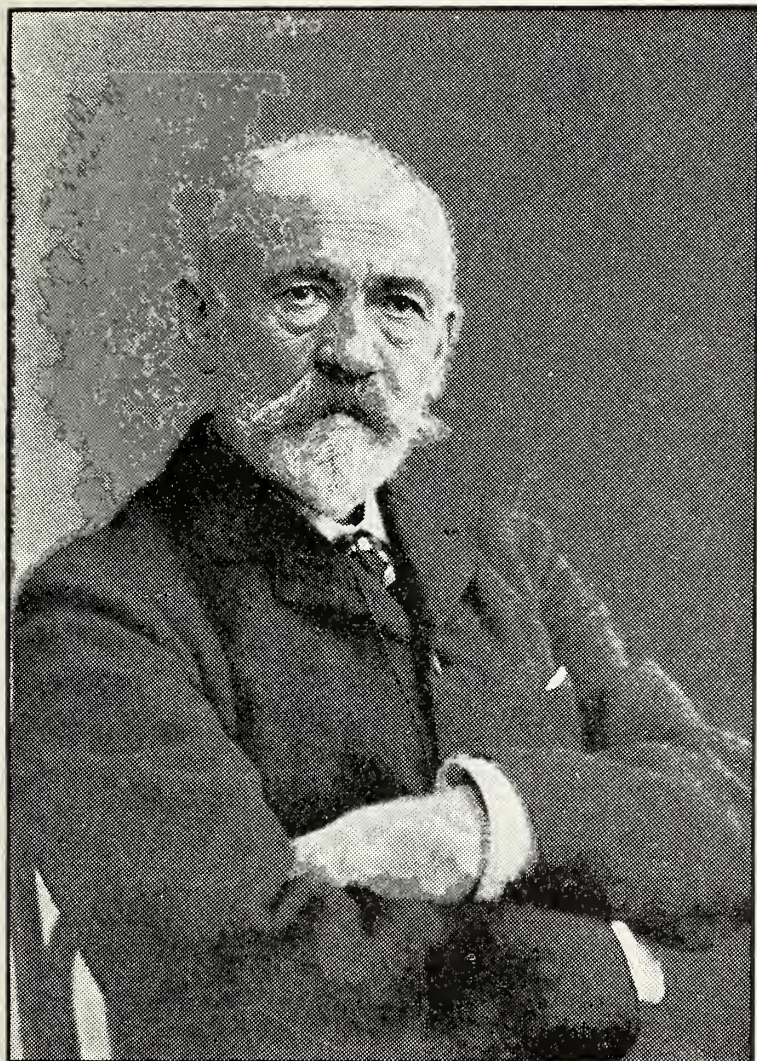
William Dean Howells has some thoughts that are very appropriate to this subject. He says: "One of the most interesting facts concerning the arts of all kinds is that those who wish to give their lives to them do not appear where the appliances for instruction in them exist; a literary atmosphere does not create literators; poets and painters spring up where there was

never a verse made or a picture seen. This suggests that God is no more idle now than He was in the beginning, but that He is still and forever shaping the human chaos into the instruments and means of beauty."

These words are as pertinent to the career of Quincy Ward as if they had been written with a full knowledge of his early life. For until he visited New York in his eighteenth year the only piece of sculpture he had seen was a plaster bust of Apollo in the home of John H. James Sr. which had been wrought by Hiram Powers in his youthful days in Cincinnati. The father not recognizing, or, perhaps, not understanding the value of his son's gifts, wanted him to become a farmer, but the attempt was like that of hitching Pegasus to the plow.

Long before he was ten years old the boy was exercising his faculty of imitative construction by forming clay birds and animals and the heads of his companions. He found his material in a bank near the old home, and there many a happy hour was spent working and dreaming of better things. A neighbor showed him a better kind of clay which he used in his pottery, and taught him to make and bake jugs. The facility of construction and power of imitation was further developed, and this stimulated his thoughts of higher kinds of work.

To the child, still unconscious of his gifts, but waking to the perception of powers different from those of his companions, there came dreams of a career in life in which he might work out new forms of beauty. He heard a little of the great sculptors, but the suggestion of becoming one frightened him. He had never heard of schools of art, where anatomy was studied and technique mastered. He knew that an untrained novice could



J. Q. A. WARD.

not evoke from marble the forms that began to fill up his dreams. The youth did not understand himself, and there was no one at hand who could sympathize with his feeling or interpret it to him. Longfellow in his poem "My Lost Youth," has well described the struggle of a gifted lad at such a period:

"I remember the gleams and glories that dart
Across the school-boy's brain;
The song and silence in the heart,
That in part are prophecies, and in part
Are longings wild and vain.
"There are things of which I may not speak;
There are dreams that cannot die;
There are thoughts that make the strong heart weak,
And bring a pallor into the cheek,
And a mist before the eye.
And the words of that fatal song
Come over me like a chill;
A boy's will is the wind's will,
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

The growing consciousness of his unusual gifts unfitted him for his life at home; and yet he did not understand himself clearly enough to perceive the work for which he was brought into the world, or the way of approach to it. Not long ago he said to the writer: "If in my boyhood, I could have had access to a fine museum of art, what an inspiration and help that would have been to me."

Perhaps he thought that he might have missed his calling in life. We do not believe he could have missed it altogether, for the boy's will was not the wind's will, but an indomitable force that conquered difficulties; but it might have happened that he would have begun his studies too late to gain the finest training for his art. Happily such a misfortune was averted by the discernment and faith of his sister, Mrs. Thomas, who took him to New York with the intention of putting him in the way of art study if he was so inclined.

When he was asked if he would not visit an art studio there came the same shrinking from it, an appalling sense of his unfitness for such high work. However, he overmastered the feelings, and in the studio of Henry K. Brown saw youth, as ignor-

ant as himself, patiently pursuing the study of form and acquiring facility in handling the plastic material. He could understand that, and was not doubtful of his ability to keep step with men of his own age. So he entered as a student under Mr. Brown, who proved to be a capable teacher. All his studies and training were pursued in America, and the free development and expression of his original powers have never been fettered by the methods and mannerisms of any school of art.

From such cases Mr. Howells has drawn the true conclusion, "that the best a teacher can do is to let the pupil teach himself; for if the pupil comes with divine authority to the thing which he attempts, he will know how to use the appliances of which the teacher is only the first."

There is not space in this article for a complete catalogue of Mr. Ward's works, which would fill several pages. Nor is it possible to give a critical estimate of them which is the province of the trained observer and art critic. Some of his best known productions may be mentioned. His first accepted works were the busts of Senators Hale and Hamlin, of Joshua R. Giddings, and Alexander H. Stephens, and of Governor Dennison, and since that beginning he has received many commissions from public men. The Indian Hunter in Central Park was his earliest ideal statue of life size. This has been one of his most popular works. Several bronze copies of it have been made. Following this came a colossal statue of Commodore M. C. Perry in Newport; the Seventh Regiment Soldier bronze, in Central Park, and the statue of Shakespeare, also in Central Park. In Hartford, Connecticut, are the statues of General Israel Putnam, of heroic size, and the emblematic figures on the pinnacles of the state capitol. At Burlington, New Jersey, is the fine statue of Lafayette, an ideal portrait statue of the highest merit. At Newburyport, Mass., a statue of Washington. At Spartansburg, South Carolina, the General Morgan statue; at Charleston, South Carolina, that of William Gilmore Simms; and at Gettysburg, General John F. Reynolds. "In them all," Russell Sturgis says, "is a trait, which,

shown more plainly in one than another, is yet the special characteristic of Ward's minor as well as of his greater work, a noble simplicity."

In Washington is the great statue of Garfield, and the equestrian statue of General George H. Thomas. In New York, among his later works are the Washington, taking the oath as the first President, and the Greely statue in front of the Tribune building. While in Brooklyn stands that stately, majestic figure of Beecher, with its graceful groups at the base, one of the noblest portrait-statues of modern times.

In the last few years he has been engaged upon one of his greatest tasks, the pediment of the Stock Exchange building in New York. Russell Sturgis, the art critic, in *Scribner's Magazine* says: "In Ward we have the first American sculptor in this important matter of constructional, expressional and harmonized design in the placing and grouping of human figures." In describing the magnificent Naval Arch, erected hastily in New York for the reception of Admiral Dewey in 1899, he speaks of the general criticism made, "that while the artists associated in that work had done masterly work in the individual figures there was a noticeable weakness in the composition, or grouping: but in Ward's work, the group of sea-horses and Tritons associated with an adaption of the victory of Samothrace, which formed the crowning decoration of the arch, no fault could be found, and the very warmest praise had to be given to his general conception of his task."

Such appreciative estimates of his pre-eminent place among American sculptors, which are accorded to him by students of his masterpieces, his fellow citizens in Urbana take pleasure in noting. They delight in his great achievements, which reflect honor, not only upon his native city and state, but also upon the nation. And they also delight in Quincy Ward, the man, whose love for his old home abides unchanged, amid the fame and fortune he has achieved abroad.

GOVERNOR JOSEPH VANCE

Joseph Vance was born March 21, 1786, in Washington, Pa. His father, Joseph C. Vance, of Scotch-Irish descent, was a member of Morgan's celebrated rifle regiment in the Revolution. After the war he moved from Virginia to Western Pennsylvania, and then to Eastern Ohio, then to Kentucky, and finally to Champaign county, where his wanderings ceased. In Kentucky Joseph Vance was a neighbor of Duncan McArthur, and went with him to the salt works in Virginia where he met Thomas Ewing. These three young men, working by the day for their living, were afterward prominent men in state and national affairs, and maintained till death the friendship begun in the privations of their youth.

Joseph Vance organized a military company when the Indians became troublesome in the county, and with it took part in War of 1812. He was elected to the state legislature in 1812 and served for several years. Mr. Vance was elected to Congress paralysis, which brought his useful life to an end the next year.

in 1820 serving from the 17th to 23rd terms inclusive. He was governor of the state for one term in 1837-8, and then a state senator.

Mr. Vance was an old-line Whig, and an earnest advocate of internal improvements. He was a useful and able representative and was again chosen by his district and was a member of the 28th and 29th Congresses. In those early times an able and faithful man was often returned to Congress for many terms instead of being superseded when he was becoming most useful.

Champaign county was afterward represented in the national legislature by Hon. Moses B. Corwin for two terms, and recently by Hon. William R. Warnock for two terms. Of the fifty terms of Congress in the century, our county has been honored with the member for thirteen terms or twenty-six years.

The last service of Governor Vance was in the constitutional convention of 1851. During its sessions he was stricken with

JOSEPH FYFFE, REAR ADMIRAL

Joseph Fyffe was born in Urbana, July 26, 1832. His father, Dr. Edward Fyffe, was one of the first children born here, and was distinguished as a physician and as a brigadier-general during the civil war. When fifteen years old young Fyffe was appointed to the naval academy. His ability and energy won the approval of the naval authorities and he was in active service during the Mexican war. He was attached to the sloop Yorktown when she was wrecked off the Cape Verde Islands. His next important service was in the ship Release sent to search for Drs. Kane and Sir John Franklin in the Arctic regions, and for this he received a decoration from Queen Victoria.

He passed by regular promotion through every grade from midshipman to rear-admiral. He was an able seaman and particular mention was made of his saving his ship, Minnesota, during a storm off Cape Hatteras. The ship could not steam against the wind and sea, and every sail was in ribbons. Lieut-Com-

mander Fyffe had been thrown by the pitching of the ship and had his ankle sprained. He would not take off his sea boots, had himself lashed to the bridge and ordered every man available to the main yard. New sails were bent and the ship rode out the storm.

During the civil war his principal service was on the North Carolina coast, capturing blockade runners. In 1864 he commanded a gunboat on the James river, and was obliged to go to Washington to recover from the wounds received in this service. In his last years he was in command of the naval yard at Boston.

In 1865 he married Miss Clifford Moody, the daughter of Rev. Granville Moody. He was a man of fine presence and a gallant sailor. "His proficiency as a seaman, his skill with the sword and pistol, his horsemanship and swimming made him



JOSEPH FYFE, Rear Admiral.

known on every station around the world." He was a favorite with officers and men alike, for he endeared himself to all who met him by his frank, honest, straight-forward manner and his

whole-souled geniality. He died in Pierre, Neb., Feb. 25, 1896, and his body lies in beautiful Oakdale among his kindred.

COL. WILLIAM WARD, SR., AND CHAMPAIGN COUNTY

William Ward, Sr., was a native of Greenbriar county, Va., where he was born Dec. 14, 1752. His father, Capt. James Ward, was in command of a company at the battle of Point Pleasant on the Kanawha, and William was a lieutenant, taking his father's place when he fell in battle. He lived in the old home, married there, and his son, John A. Ward, was born there. Col. Ward removed to Washington, Ky., near Maysville, probably not long before 1790.

In 1758 his brother, John, then only three years old, was stolen by the Shawanos in one of their raids, and adopted and raised by an Indian family. According to tradition this John Ward was present at the battle of Point Pleasant, where his father was killed; and was with his family in Tecumseh's camp, near Williamsburg, Ohio, when it was attacked in March, 1792, by Kenton's company, one of whom was his brother, Charles Ward. A year later, it is said, he was on his way to visit his father's family, when a band of Shawanos returned from a foray into Kentucky and camped by his lodge. The Kentuckians under Kenton were on their trail and Charles Ward was one of them. They struck the Indian camp in the night, and in the melee John Ward was killed.

After peace had been established, Colonel Ward heard that his brother's family were up in the Mad River country, and he and Simon Kenton came here to find them. They were both so delighted with the region that they entered land. Colonel Ward took up a large part of the land between Springfield and Urbana. The two pioneers removed to these lands in 1802, Ward making a home about four miles this side of Springfield and Simon Kenton on the farm afterward owned by Major Hunt, a mile north of Ward's cabin.

There being several hundred settlers in the Madrivier country the legislature passed the act organizing Champaign county,

Feb. 20, 1805, the southern boundary then being the north line of Greene county. A small part of Franklin county was included and the present east and west county lines extended north to the state line. The legislature appointed Ichabod B. Halsey and George Harlin, of Warren county, and William McClelland, of Butler county, as commissioners to locate the county seat. John Reynolds, John Runyan and Samuel McColloch were appointed the associated judges of the new county. These judges met in Springfield village, April 20, 1805, and divided the county into three townships, the first being Springfield, embracing a strip 7 miles wide across the south end of the county. The rest was divided by a line running north to the lake, the line starting between sections 20 and 26 of Springfield township. These townships were called Madrivier and Salem. The court also appointed Joseph C. Vance, director or recorder of the county. The first election was held April 30th, and May 5th John Dougherty entered upon the office of sheriff.

The director, Joseph C. Vance, entered into a contract with William Ward, Oct. 11, 1805, by which the county seat was established in its present location. The original town plat signed by them is in Book A at the court house. The quarter section extended from Reynolds street to Ward, and was divided into 212 in-lots, and 22 out-lots, one-half of them selected alternately, being donated to the county.

Col. Ward was a large man of striking appearance. He is described by J. R. McBeth, of Springfield, "as tall and broad-shouldered, with high cheek bones, keen eyes and dark auburn hair tied with a black ribbon in a long queue, erect in person and very neat in his dress. He wore but one style of hat—a black felt, high crown and broad brim, which was not turned up. His face resembled his grandson, Edgar Ward. He wore a black frock coat or surtout, and on horseback he wore green flannel



CHAMPAIGN COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME.

wrappers or leggins tied with ferreting below the knee. Like many slave-holding Virginians he was born to command and was haughty and arbitrary. His manners were those of the old school Virginia gentleman, and he was kind to his neighbors and liberal to strangers needing assistance in a new home.

During the war of 1812 John Vance, a brother of Governor Vance, was collecting supplies for the army and needed a horse to ride. Col. Ward had one that suited him but not liking to make a direct offer, he spoke to one of the sons mentioning a good price he would give. The next day Col. Ward asked him in his haughty way why he had not come to him. And Vance did not know what was coming next. However, Col. Ward told him the horse was for sale, as good and sound as he appeared and the price was about ten dollars less than Vance had offered, and he would take no more. Col. Ward believed in good farming and kept the best breeds of horses and cattle. He was a Presbyterian and most of his family after him, but he freely entertained all

traveling ministers. He died Dec. 24th, 1822, aged 70 years.

The following anecdote which has been considered improbable is given on the authority of two witnesses of the occurrence: After the murder of Boyer (or Byers) in 1806 or '7, there was a general alarm about the Indians. Several councils were held with them, one of which was at Lagonda, two miles east of Springfield. Both the whites and Indians were armed, but it was agreed that all arms should be laid aside at the council. However, Tecumseh walked in carrying his tomahawk in violation of the agreement and refused to lay it down. Col. William Ward was one of the leaders of the settlers and boldly went up to the haughty chief, and pulling it from his hand, threw it far behind him, saying he would not have a friendly talk with a warrior who would not keep his word. The other Indian chiefs approved his action and the council was opened and the difficulties were adjusted on peaceable terms.

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, EX-SECRETARY OF STATE

The little village of Woodstock was settled by an intelligent, high-minded and enterprising band of New England families. From an early day education was fostered there and its schools were recognized as excellent in their grade and inspiration. Not all that has come out of Woodstock has been good; but the few individuals who have achieved wide notoriety for their evil deeds cannot outweigh the intellectual and moral influence of such a community, where high ideals have been followed by the majority of its population.

By its schools and social influence Woodstock exerted a moulding force on the lives of Vice President Fairbanks and his uncle, William Henry Smith, formerly Secretary of State of Ohio. The career of two such men is inspiring to all young men who will take note of it. They ever turned their faces to the light and made high principles and not expediency the guiding star of their conduct. When opportunity came they were prepared to take advantage of it. When duty, "the stern voice of God," called to service they obeyed. It is true these men lived over the line in Union county, which may well be proud of the fact; but we also

may claim them, for Woodstock was the center of the whole community, and there they both resided with John A McDonald while attending school. Mr. Smith after completing his education was principal of the schools for two years.

From Woodstock he went to Cincinnati, being engaged in newspaper work. Having aided very effectually in the election of Governor Brough he became his private secretary. He had become so prominent that he was the logical candidate for Secretary of State, serving two terms. He was manager of the Western Press Association, and later of the united system of the New York and Western Association. An author of several works, he is best known as the editor of the St. Clair Papers, published by the State of Ohio in 1882. Richard Smith in the Commercial Tribune, says of him: "There are few men who can fill the place made vacant by his death. His style as a writer was graceful and pointed; he never elaborated to the verge of weariness, and he was so concise and expressive that when one read an article from his pen he did not need to study with a view of finding out what he meant."



THE WILLOWS

CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS

Three distinguished men of Indiana, neighbors and friends, one the President and two Vice-Presidents of the United States, were natives of Ohio. They were Thomas A. Hendricks born in Muskingum county, Benjamin Harrison born at North Bend, Hamilton county, and Charles Warren Fairbanks born just over the line in Union county, May 11, 1852. He is a descendant of Jonathan Fayerbanke, who migrated from England soon after Boston was founded, and settled in the town of Dedham, Mass.

Charles Fairbanks was an industrious, steady lad, energetic and ambitious. He liked to read and study, and determined to have a college education. His home was near Woodstock, where one of the best schools in the county was maintained, and to this place he came to prepare for college. In the years of 1866-'67 he lived with the family of John A. McDonald, now a resident of St. Joseph, Mo., but who then lived a mile north of Woodstock. He attended a school taught by Miss McDonald, a daughter of George McDonald, not far south of the main road, west of the public school.

With forty-one dollars in his pocket he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, studied five days in the week and worked on Saturday for a carpenter. He graduated in 1872, when twenty years old, with high honors. He studied law and in May 1874 was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Ohio. He married Miss Cornelia Cole, who had been a student at Delaware during his college years, and removed to Indianapolis to make a beginning in his profession in that rapidly growing city. His success was marked and rapid, and in a very few years he had as wide and lucrative a practice as any member of the Indianapolis bar, and his practice extended into many other states.

Although in 1888 he advocated the nomination of Gresham when Harrison was chosen by the party, Mr. Fairbanks heartily supported him in the campaign and from that period he has been a power in the councils of the Republican party in Indiana.

Mr. Fairbanks' highest service to his state and to his country has been his able championship of a sound financial system and an honest dollar. In 1892 when the free silver craze was beginning to sweep over the West, he discussed the tariff bill of McKinley and advocated the gold standard, saying in his opening speech at Fort Wayne: "The Republican party stands for a sound, honest dollar. It has always opposed an unstable and debased currency. The all-important element in the circulating medium is that it be of stable value. On this the Republican party stands."

In 1896 he prepared the financial plank which pledged the Indiana Republicans to sound money, and he organized the state for McKinley. Major John W. Carson, the veteran Washington correspondent says: "When the national convention assembled at St. Louis he was made temporary chairman. His speech attracted wide attention and contributed to fixing the status of the party on the money question."

Elected to the United States Senate he continued there the same wise and conservative influence which had been characteristic of his previous career. His subsequent history is too well known to need repetition here. Vice-President Fairbanks is now in the prime of life, a safe leader in his party, a statesman who has secured beneficent legislation for the nation, and who can be trusted to exercise a wise control in national affairs in the years to come.

JULES GUTHRIDGE, JOURNALIST

Jules Guthridge, the son of Albert J. Guthridge, was born at Fairfield, Greene county, but his parents removed to Urbana a few weeks later and this remained the family home until their death.

Mr. Guthridge attended school at the old Academy on Court street and later at the "Market House," as the intermediate and high schools were then known. He enlisted in Company A,

134th Regiment, and had the distinction of being the only member of that organization who never lost a day's duty through illness or other causes. At sixteen he learned telegraphy in the office of D. T. Bacon, Esq., superintendent of the United States Telegraph Company with headquarters at Urbana.

Abandoning telegraphy for journalism, Mr. Guthridge settled in Washington as a newspaper correspondent. In that city, which is still his home, he has been connected at various times with the Cincinnati Gazette, the Chicago Times, the San Francisco Examiner, the New York Herald, and the United Press. For the last seven years he has been secretary of the Indianapolis Monetary committee, the organization that crystalized pub-

lic sentiment for gold standard legislation, of which Hugh H. Hanna, Esq., of Indianapolis, was chairman.

Mr. Guthridge is now manager of the Washington office of the New York banking house of Henry Clews and company. His long residence in Washington has given him a wide and intimate acquaintance with public men of all parties, and he was selected by Mr. McKinley in 1896 to manage the press bureau at Republican national headquarters in New York. In the last presidential campaign Mr. Guthridge again managed the press bureau at New York, his appointment having been suggested by President Roosevelt and cordially approved by Mr. Cortelyou, the Republican national chairman.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY

AND THE WAR OF 1812

BY CHARLES S. WOOD.

Ninety-three years have gone by since the war of 1812 began its opening scenes in Ohio, and but few people are aware that some of its most important and stirring events took place on the soil of Champaign county.

The aggressions of England upon our commerce had become intollerable, and the impressment of our seamen not only touched deeply our national honor, but inflicted heavy sorrow upon thousands of homes on the sea-board. We were drifting into war with England, with no navy, and an army of not more than three thousand men. No preparations were being made either for defense or to strike the enemy's strongholds in Canada.

Early in January, 1812, a bill was passed increasing the regular army to 25,000 men and authorizing President Madison

to accept volunteers to the number of 50,000. Under this act the governor of Ohio was called upon to raise three regiments for service at Detroit, as a measure of defense against both the Indians and the English in Canada. William Hull, a veteran of the Revolution, was governor of Michigan, and it was decided to commission him as a brigadier-general and give him command of the army. Hull was an old, indecisive man, cautious to the point of timidity. He made some excellent suggestions to the war department about the situation, and the need of a strong army at Detroit and a fleet on the lakes, but these were not heeded.

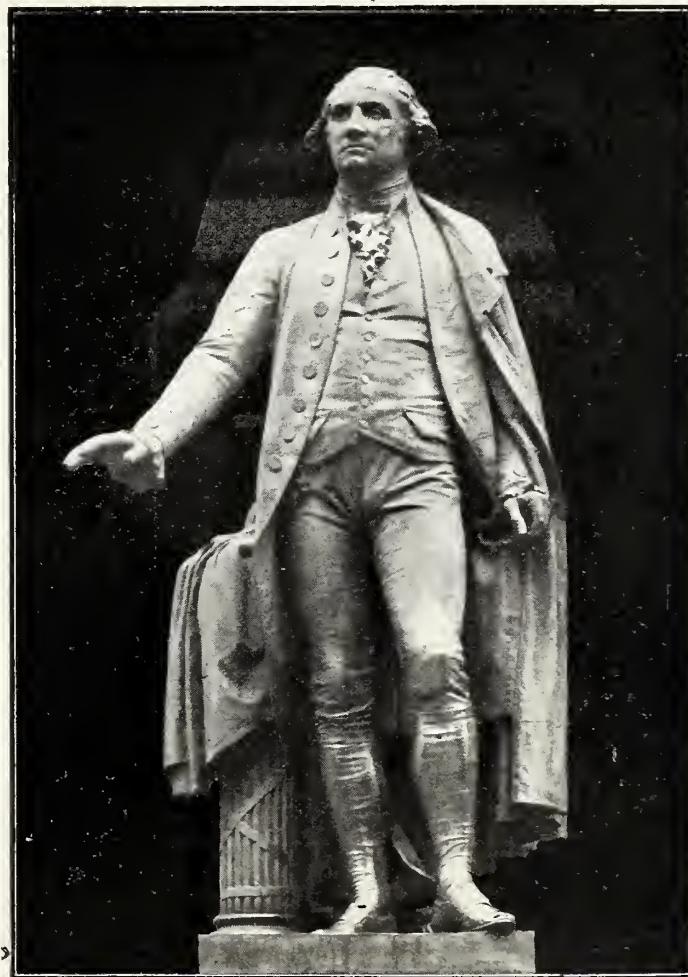
Governor Return Jonathan Meigs proved to be an able and

indefatigable war governor, but at the beginning of these preparations he does not seem to have entered into them with a hearty appreciation of the necessity for prompt and energetic action. A letter of Edward Tiffin, of Chillicothe, to Senator Thomas Worthington, at Washington, under date of April 16, 1812, makes this caustic comment on the Governor: "Governor Meigs passed through here with two young greenhorns with him, on the way to Urbana. The public will soon have a complete opportunity to observe, we want a very different man for governor in trying times. Volunteers, I am informed, cannot be obtained. No wonder when you reflect on the talents, etc., of the adjutant-general, major-generals, etc. We want some one to infuse life, spirit and discipline into our militia."

Not many men of this day know that Worthington exerted just such an inspiring influence upon Meigs and others. Worthington does not appear conspicuous as a speaker, but he seems to have exercised a powerful influence upon leading men. Lewis Cass, one of the colonels in Hull's brigade wrote May 19, 1812, to Worthington, from Dayton, thanking him for a copy of the new army tactics. He says; "Meigs has been perfectly indefatigable. No man could have done more. And no circumstance has occurred which pleases me more than the effect which your exertions have produced upon him. I'll render you that tribute of justice which a vast majority of your fellow-citizens feel to be your due." This visit of the governor to Urbana in April was for the purpose of establishing a depot of supplies at this frontier town, the most exposed settlement in this part of the state.

Duncan McArthur was a major general of one of the divisions of the militia. He called upon his division to furnish a regiment for service, and then enlisted as a private in the Chillicothe company. When the three regiments rendezvoused at Dayton he was elected colonel of the First Regiment. James Findlay was chosen colonel of the Second and Lewis Cass of the Third regiment.

On the 25th of May General Hull took command and on the 1st of June the army set out on its march to Urbana. They camped here about two weeks on the south side of Scioto street, just beyond the east line of the village, awaiting the arrival of Fourth Regiment of United States regulars under command of



J. Q. A. WARD'S WASHINGTON STATUE.
In front of Sub-treasury, Wall Street, New York.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Miller. Detroit was two hundred miles north and through the unbroken forest and black swamp no road had ever been cut from the central towns of the state. General Hull obtained three experienced guides, who had lived among the Indians. One of them, Isaac Zane, lived five miles east of Man-ory's blockhouse at the head of Mad river, where the village of Zanesfield now stands. Col. McArthur's regiment cut the road to the crossing of the Scioto at Kenton. Here Fort McArthur was built, and a good bridge. The Second Regiment caught the spirit and so the rest of the army followed, and about July 1st reached the rapids of the Maumee, having in two weeks cut a broad wagon road through the forest and corduroyed the swamps, and built several strong blockhouses.

War was declared June 18th, but Hull was not informed of it until July 2, and on the day before he had incautiously sent his baggage and papers, and hospital supplies on a schooner to Detroit. The English had received earlier information and they captured the vessel in Detroit river. After six weeks of inefficient service, while his army chafed under its inaction and his regimental officers were advising a vigorous campaign. General Hull ignominiously surrendered Detroit, and all Michigan territory with all its supplies, arms and troops.

This disaster aroused a storm of indignation throughout Ohio, and awakened her people to a sense of their danger. No fortified post of any strength lay between Urbana and Cleveland, and the hordes of Indians, who had been corrupted from their allegiance to the United States by British gold, and under the leadership of Tecumseh were ready to fall upon the settlements and to destroy them. Governor Meigs acted with great energy and wisdom. He advised the people to build central blockhouses and to collect there for defense, and he distributed supplies of ammunition from the stores at Urbana. Several blockhouses were erected in this county at that time. He had also called out the remainder of the detached militia, twelve hundred men to reinforce General Hull, and they were now in camp at Urbana under command of Brigadier-General Tupper.

William H. Harrison was at this time governor of Indiana territory. He had been authorized to take command of all the troops in the territories of Indiana and Illinois, and to call on the

governor of Kentucky for any part of the contingent of that state, which was not in service. He went to Frankfort to confer about the militia and was there when the news arrived of the fall of Detroit. Harrison, the hero of two Indian wars, was very popular among the men of the west. Henry Clay, General Shelby, Judge Todd and other leading men urged the Governor to appoint Harrison to command the state militia, although he was not a citizen, and Governor Scott commissioned him as Major-General of the militia of Kentucky. He knew that Fort Wayne would be exposed to attack and he marched to its relief by way of Dayton and Piqua, which he accomplished before the middle of September. On the 24th of the month he received new orders from the secretary of war, investing him with the supreme command of the army in the northwest, instructing him to protect the frontiers, retake Detroit and invade Canada. More ample power was conferred upon him than any officer since Washington. "You will command such means as may be practicable. Exercise your own discretion and act in all cases according to your own judgment."

Harrison's plan was to take a strong position at the Maumee Rapids, with a view to the capture of Detroit and the invasion of Canada. His right column was a large force of Pennsylvania and Virginia troops with artillery to move from Wooster. His center was the Ohio militia gathered at Urbana to move north on Hull's road. The left was the regulars and four regiments of Kentuckians to march north from St. Mary's down the Auglaize to the Maumee at Fort Defiance and thence to the Rapids. He devoted his energies to the collection of supplies, which were absolutely necessary to a campaign in the wilderness. General Tupper was given command of a small brigade of mounted men, which was to be sent against Detroit. This was abandoned and Tupper was ordered to march to the Rapids to disperse the enemy who might be there and to return to St. Marys. A difference arose between Tupper and Winchester, who was in command at Fort Defiance, and being unable to obtain supplies, Tupper returned to Urbana to prepare for a new expedition to the Rapids. Early in November he marched north on Hull's road with six hundred and fifty mounted volunteers. From Fort McArthur he sent out spies who reported that there were three or four hundred Indians and seventy-five British regulars at the Rapids to secure a

quantity of corn which was there. Tupper immediately marched forward Nov. 10th, sending word to Winchester of his movement. When he reached the Rapids he found the enemy still in camp, and attempted to cross the river in the night. But the icy flood swept many of the men from their feet and he could not effect a crossing. He displayed his force on the bank hoping the Indians would cross to give battle but this failed. The British retreated, and after several skirmishes the Indians were also driven away with considerable loss. The expedition failed to establish a post at the Rapids, but it drove away the enemy without their obtaining the corn. General Tupper's supplies had given out and he retreated to Fort McArthur. These military operations were conducted within the lines of Champaign county, for its boundaries extended straight north to the state line, including all of Wood and Lucas counties with the intermediate region.

As winter came on the difficulty of forwarding supplies became almost insuperable. The roads through the Black Swamp were but miles of swamps, alternately frozen and thawing. Wagons in the mud to the hub had to be abandoned. Thousands of horses were worn out, and General Harrison was obliged to postpone his advance. In December he ordered General Winchester to advance down the Maumee and take post at the Rapids where other divisions were concentrated. Later on Harrison planned to cross on the ice into Canada, and to destroy Malden, which was the center from which the Indian operations originated.

Hardly had Winchester fortified his camp on Presque Isle Hill when he was informed that the British and Indians had sent an expedition to destroy Frenchtown on the river Raisin (now Munroe, Mich.) The French families asked for help, and Winchester first sent a force of over six hundred men and a few days later followed himself with three hundred men. This humane response to the appeal of the helpless Frenchmen failed of its purpose and was followed by one of the most inhuman butcheries of modern warfare. When Winchester had been compelled to surrender to Proctor, that cruel and false officer paid no attention to the promise of protection on which the surrender had been conditioned, and permitted the Indians to murder the prisoners at their will. The wounded were slain and scalped. This

horrid treachery excited the greatest sorrow throughout the West, and filled the breasts of even the gentlest men with the passion of revenge.

"Remember the river Raisin" was the battle cry of the Kentuckians, until ten months later they wiped out the power of the British and Indians in the West at the battle of the Thames.

General Harrison had hurried to General Winchester's relief as soon as he was notified of his peril, but it was impossible for him to reach him in season to avert the disaster. He returned to the Rapids and selected the site for a fort on the high ridge at the foot of the Rapids on the east side of the river. The earthworks of this post, named Fort Meigs, are now standing, from four to six feet high, within the limits of Perrysburg, but the outer walls which were pickets have long since rotted away.

By the opening of spring, Harrison had gathered supplies in his chain of forts and blockhouses that were worth two million dollars. He knew that the British would make a strong attack on Fort Meigs. Hindered by the new secretary of war, he turned again to Kentucky for the men he needed, to replace the troops whose term of enlistment had expired. Governor Shelby promised him fifteen hundred men, and Harrison sent forward the first companies by way of Urbana and Hull's trace. He soon followed, arriving on the Maumee April 12, 1813. Two weeks later General Proctor sailed up Maumee Bay with 553 regulars, 461 militia, and 1500 Indians under command of Tecumseh. Harrison had but 1100 effective men. He immediately sent a message to General Green Clay to bring up his Kentucky brigade. He threw up the earthworks inside the walls to protect his men and stores from the enemy's batteries, and made a vigorous defence.

The details of the siege and defence need not be described as they are fully given in Howe's history and in other books easily accessible. The account of Tecumseh's bold action in putting an end to the massacre of the Kentuckians who had been captured receives much dramatic interest from a letter written to John H. James, Sr., of Urbana, by W. G. Ewing, of Piqua. It is quoted from Drake's Life of Tecumseh: "I will give you a statement made to me by a British officer who was present. He states that Proctor did not attempt to protect the prisoners. Whilst this

bloodthirsty carnage was raging a thundering voice was heard in the rear in the Indian tongue, when turning round he saw Tecumseh coming with all the rapidity his horse could carry him, until he drew near to where two Indians had an American and were in the act of killing him. He sprang from his horse, caught one of them by the throat and the other by the breast and threw them to the ground, drawing his tom-a-hawk and scalping knife he ran in between the Americans and Indians, branding them with the fury of a madman, and daring any one of the hundreds that surrounded him to attempt to murder another American. They all appeared confounded and immediately desisted. His mind appeared rent with passion, and he exclaimed almost with tears in his eyes, 'Oh! What will become of my Indians!'

He then demanded where Proctor was; but casting his eye upon him at a small distance, sternly enquired why he had not put a stop to the inhuman massacre. "Sir," said Proctor, "your Indians cannot be commanded."

"Begone," retorted Tecumseh with the greatest disdain "you are unfit to command: go and put on petticoats."

Tecumseh, who had become the bitter enemy of the United States and its people, whose name inspired terror, and whose plans successfully carried out would have caused years of warfare and rapine between the Indians and the people of the West; Tecumseh, the orator, general and statesman, whose misfortune it was to have been born twenty years too late; shines out in conspicuous brilliancy as a magnanimous and humane leader, in comparison with the pusillanimous British general, Proctor, with whom he was allied. Born a few miles south of Springfield, he lived with his people for years besides the Hopkesepe, now known as the Town Branch in Urbana. While we reprobate his evil course of warfare we respect him for his abilities and honor him for his humanity.

Harrison repulsed the assaults upon the fort, and Proctor was obliged to raise the siege on the ninth of May. Late in July occurred the second siege of Fort Meigs. General Clay was in command with only 900 men when Proctor's combined army of Indians and Canadians, numbering 5000 men, appeared at the mouth of the Maumee. Harrison was at Fort Stephenson (Freemont). He left Major Croghan in command and withdrew to an

intermediate point from which he could assist either Clay or Croghan as occasion required.

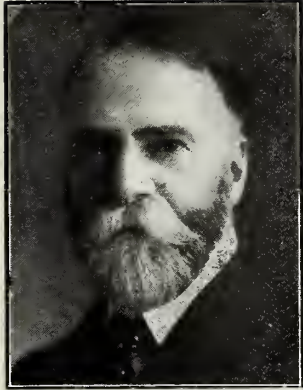
Tecumseh planned a brilliant stratagem to deceive the Americans. He carried on a noisy sham fight in the woods back of Fort Meigs, which convinced the troops that reinforcements were being slaughtered. Clay had advices from Harrison that he would not come unless needed, and he did not fall into the trap. Two days later Proctor sailed away and attacked Fort Stephenson and met with such a bloody repulse that he retreated in the night and sailed back to Canada.

The repulse of Proctor's invasion closes the operations of the British and Indians in Champaign county. Perry's victory at Put-in-bay, Sept. 10th, and Harrison's final victory over Proctor Oct. 5th, and the death of Tecumseh in that battle brought the war to an end in the West.

The gallant Kentuckians were the strength of Harrison's army in all these sieges and engagements. The veteran governor, Isaac Shelby, was in command of five brigades of them in the battle of the Thames. He marched them through Urbana and over Hull's trace. While here their camp was on the site of the present fair grounds. It was the glory of Shelby that he commanded a company in the first battle of the Revolution, the battle of Point Pleasant; that he was the hero of King's Mountain; and that as an old man with fiery zeal he participated in the war of 1812, which was in reality the closing struggle of the Revolution.

Judge William Patrick's recollections contain many interesting details of the part taken in the war by our county, which need not be repeated because they have lately been republished in the Times Citizen. The county was new and its population small, but its men bore their part in the fighting with ready and constant fidelity. The spirit of those sturdy pioneers and patriots has not been lost. It reappeared in the trying times of '61. It beats in the breasts of the youth of the new century. The past should not be forgotten. Its deeds of heroism and self-sacrifice will appeal to the generous hearts of future sons and daughters of Champaign county, and will nerve them to meet the demands of their age with fortitude and patriotic devotion.

REV. CHARLES S. WOOD



CHARLES S. WOOD.

The foregoing sketches were prepared especially for this edition by the Rev. Charles S. Wood, who himself is entitled to a place in the history of the county as one of the men who have contributed to its success. Mr. Wood was born on Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati, April 19, 1845. He was the son of Seeley Wood and Nancy Burnet. The Burnets were identified with the early history of the state. Jacob Burnet, an uncle of Mr. Wood's mother, was one of the most prominent men associated with the young state's development. Isaac G. Burnet, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Wood, was the first mayor of the city of Cincinnati serving from 1819 to 1831. His wife was Kittie Gordon who was directly descended from a Revolutionary captain. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Wood was Rev. Joseph Wood, of Windsor, N. Y., whose wife was Betsy White Wood. Mr. Wood's father, a well-known resident of this county who died recently, was many years the secretary of the Western Tract Society at Cincinnati.

Mr. Wood was graduated from Miami University at Oxford, O., in the year 1866. Following that for three years he studied theology at Princeton. Leaving his studies he entered the home mission work of the Presbyterian church in Wisconsin where he served for four years, and until an unfortunate accident, which injured his spine and incapacitated him for resumption of work in the ministry. During his partial health Mr. Wood has devoted his time to literary pursuits. "Alice and Her Two Friends," a juvenile story, was issued from his pen in 1896. Two other im-

portant works at his hand are "On the Frontier With St. Clair," in 1902, and "The Sword of Wayne" 1903. He will complete this series of Ohio historical stories with "Camp-fires on the Scioto" to be issued this year.

Mr. Wood was chosen as historian of the Champaign County Centennial Society. He made considerable preparation for this work, but on account of the failure of his health was unable to continue, very much to his and the society's regret.



GLEN AUBURN

Home of Rev. Charles S. Wood.



MONUMENT SQUARE TODAY.

EARLY SCHOOL SITES

AND PIONEER TEACHERS

(Information on these subjects is taken in large measure from compilations found in "The History of Champaign County," 1881).

UNION TOWNSHIP.

The first school was taught by George Minturn in Section No. 28, about 1810. The school building was a log house on the site of the residence of the late Edward Minturn. In 1810 or '12 a school house was built on the Runyan farm and John Owens conducted a subscription school.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

In 1820 or '21 the first schoolhouse of the township was built on the River tract, Section 6, and to Samuel Bates belongs the honor of being the first teacher. Like others of the times it was a subscription school. Four years later a school was opened in the northwest part of the township and in 1829 the township had four school districts organized under the laws of 1825.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

Harrison township was settled in 1808. In 1815 the importance of schools was recognized, and a rude building erected on a farm recently owned by Joseph Brincker, and a few years later a second school was opened in Section 19. The earliest school was taught by a Mr. Piper. Harrison township was early in organizing its territory into school districts and made good use of its public lands set apart for school purposes.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

Concord township is fortunate in the preservation of much

of its early history in the virile writings of Mr. T. S. McFarland. Of its early schools and school sites, he says: "The first schoolhouse in the township was built on the farm of William Harbor, south of and near the Harbor graveyard, about 1820. * * * Long before the population of townships warranted the construction of school districts an old house standing near the northeast corner of Valentine Russell's farm was used as a schoolhouse. Soon after this a house was built on the farm of John Miller, on its northwest corner, designed for a schoolhouse; but some contention arising as to the location it was torn down and removed to the west side of the John Shriver farm, a quarter of a mile south of the present Concord schoolhouse." Mr. McFarland mentions but two of the early teachers, D. H. Neer and William Mouser.

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

This township, while rich in pioneer history in other matters, is quite deficient in accounts of its early schools. Probably the first schoolhouse was built in 1814, on land known as the Samuel Black farm. Unfortunately the name of the first teacher is lost, but his successor's, Robert Crocket, is preserved. Salem was the last of our townships to sell its quota of school lands, Section 16.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

Isaac Gray in 1813 or '14 built the first house for school purposes. It stood but a short distance southeast of the site of Carmel church.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

The first school of this township was started at Grafton, Sec-

tion 9, about 1814, and the following year another one was opened about one mile north of the present site of Addison, and another one south of the same site. The name of John Hutton is the only one of the early teachers preserved. The oldest building in the township is Grafton No. 3. It is the third building raised on the original foundation. The oldest living teachers are Moses Ganes and Mrs. L. R. Howell.

JOHNSON TOWNSHIP.

The work of erecting school buildings was begun in Section 6, about two miles east of St. Paris. The old site is now known as Nos. 7 and 8, Snapp school. No records of the names of early teachers are preserved. The oldest of Johnson township teachers is Mr. D. H. McDaniels, and the oldest school building is No. 2, about two miles north of St. Paris.

RUSH TOWNSHIP.

The school history of this township is very well preserved through the efforts of H. D. Gowey, of North Lewisburg, in his contribution to the published history of the county in 1881. Mr. Gowey is quoted here: "The first school, or about the first, was organized in 1820, and taught by Asabel Woodworth in a cabin about one-fourth of a mile south of the present site of the schoolhouse on the land of a Mr. Conner. The school was soon transferred to the cabin of Widow Phoebe Smith, that stood on lot No. 24 in Woodstock; and schools were taught there until 1824, when a log school house was built, Lester Smith teaching the first school." The oldest teachers of the township are Mr. H. D. Gowey and Miss Anne M. Currier, and the oldest school building is in North Lewisburg in old district No. 6, built in the thirties.

GOSHEN TOWNSHIP.

Few data are obtainable for the early history of schools in Goshen. The oldest school building is on Edward Guy's farm just east of Mechanicsburg, and formerly stood within its corporate limits. The oldest teachers are Miss Sarah Blew and Miss Samantha Finley.

URBANA TOWNSHIP.

The early history of the schools of Urbana township is large-

ly the history of the subscription schools of Urbana, begun as early as 1808. Concerning the school sites and early teachers engaged in the work of education in Urbana, the following account by John Odgen, Esq., will be of interest at this time. He says:

"As the town increased in population, the thought naturally arose as to the establishment of a school of higher rank. To meet this work, the Old Academy as it was called was built in 1820. This was a joint stock concern built of brick on the site of the present Ward school on Court street, two stories high with a broad hall through the middle with stairway and a room in each side above and below. About the year 1847 it was sold to a man named Parker who taught the school for a time and then resold (1849) to the public for common school purposes.

"Teachers were employed at an early day in Urbana but for the first 40 years the schools were pay schools and as a consequence many boys ran idly in the streets or were early sent to learn a trade. For many years after the state law relative to common schools was established, all efforts to make them public and free by assessment on property were voted down. In addition to the Academy for boys, it was proposed about the same time to establish a 'Female Academy.' For this purpose a house on the corner of Church and Walnut streets was secured and Joseph Vance, then a member of Congress, employed two young ladies, sisters, named Buchanan to take charge of the new enterprise. For some cause the school was a failure.

"The list of teachers who taught in town until the establishment of free schools, is Peter Oliver and William Stephens, who occupied a log house built by Mr. Pearce on the knoll near east end of Scioto street; Nathaniel Pincard, Henry Drake, John C. Pearson (who afterward was clerk of the court during the term of Judge Swan); a Mr. Thompson, who taught in a small frame house on Walnut street next door to the residence of Peter R. Colwell; Lemuel Weaver, about 1821-22, in a house between Water and Reynolds streets; Whitney and Baldwin, partners, and George Bell, about 1825. Mr. Bell occupied a log house on Miami street nearly opposite Dr. Mosgrove's residence, which was burned down in the fire of 1876. He next taught in a frame house on the corner of Scioto and Kenton streets where Evan

Patrick now lives, and afterward in the frame house in Miami street which adjoined Dr. Mosgrove's office. Mr. Bell was an Irishman and had a high reputation as a teacher. In 1830 several members of his family were killed by the tornado which swept through Urbana in that year.

"Mr. Haines succeeded Mr. Bell, and taught in the frame building on Scioto street where the late Henry P. Espy lived. King and Britton then opened school in a log house where Grace church now stands. Jonathan Chaplin taught about the year 1828, in what was called the Colwell property near the creek on West Market street, afterward in a house on the alley by the old Baptist church. He afterward taught in one of the rooms of the Old Academy. James McBeth taught in the lower part of town 'in the middle of the hazel brush.'

"Mr. Murray and Mr. Hamilton Davidson opened school about

the same time and still later Newton Heylen, in an upper room of the court house. Among the lady teachers may be named Mrs. Shaw and Miss Amanda Fish. Other teachers were a Mr. Irwin who was the first teacher in Latin in the town, according to tradition; Harry Marsh, Edward Taylor, John Samples, W. F. Cowles, who taught in the thirties. John Ogden taught in 1842-44. His brother, Mr. B. F. Ogden, gave long service to the town before and after the organization of the public school system. He was regarded as an excellent scholar and able teacher."

One of the earliest of township schools outside the limits of Urbana, was opened on the north side of the Urbana and Mechanicsburg road opposite the entrance to Patrick avenue. The oldest teachers residing in Urbana township are A. R. Mayse, John W. Odgen and Thomas D. Crow.

HISTORY OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

OF CHAMPAIGN COUNTY

BY I. N. KEYSER, SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF URBANA.

To the careful reader of American history, the Northwest Territory offers rare opportunities and richest sources for the study of those civic and moral problems that confronted the builders of our nation in the early and trying days of the Republic.

Out of this garden spot of our newly acquired possessions, Ohio was organized as a commonwealth in 1803. Her people had come from almost every state of the Union bringing with them

wide differences of opinion on laws, customs and institutions; but in a brief time common interest and common weal made of the discordant, yet courageous sons of other states, a solid unit—a bulwark which in the darkest days of our history, was destined to save our national integrity.

What has popular education done for Ohio—for Champaign county? In the first quarter of the century no provisions whatever were made for popular education. In 1825 it was per-



I. N. KEYSER, Superintendent Urbana Public Schools.

missable, experimental; in 1853, mandatory. Clearly then, whatever of virtue and influence the free school system brought to bear upon the state's growth, came nearly a half century after its admission to the Union, and the work of education in the first half of the century was that of the private and quasi-public schools.

The early governors' messages to the General Assembly made generous recommendations; Tiffin, Huntington, Meigs and Worthington, in turn, annually reminded the Legislature that "The Constitution of the State declared that religion, morality, and knowledge being essentially necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged by legislative provision." To this reminder the General Assembly made no objection, nor did it add any further comment, until the same machinery that successfully started the Revolution of 1776 was put into motion. Committees on Correspondence were organized about 1816 in Cincinnati and the canvass of the state begun for free schools.

1818 and 1819 were memorable years in the history of internal improvement. Commercial interests wanted canals, the committee on correspondence demanded schools. The people of the Western Reserve and southeastern Ohio, favored the latter, through their representatives; the people of the central and southwestern part demanded canals. To the letters sent out by the committee on correspondence was added this significant postscript: "No schools, no canals." As a result of compromises, in 1821, came permissive legislation; school districts might be erected by township trustees; taxes might be collected; and committeemen, three in number for each school district, in such event should control.

The law was organically poor and it has taken the state all this time to recover from its effects. The unit was the district—the poorest possible school basis. One section, however, of this law will ever remain an honored landmark in our history. Democracy placed it there,—anarchy alone can efface it. The battle between property holders and householders on the question of the support of free schools closed with these memorable words: "Be it enacted, etc, That the property of all persons shall be taxed for the purpose of erecting school houses and of making up the

deficiency that may accrue by the schooling of children whose parents or guardians are unable to pay for the same."

A type of school for 1815 would be fairly represented by the communal interests of six or eight families; the site for building deeded conditionally on its use for school purposes; the building log-built—20 by 28 feet ground floor; the public revenues, if any at all, payment of leases on "Section 16;" qualifications of teachers left to influential householders; remuneration, six to ten dollars per month, paid or promised by patrons, on per capita attendance; length of tuition, three or four months.

In 1825 the General Assembly heard so much complaint on the school legislation of 1821, and received so many petitions for free schools for all children between the ages of 4 and 21, that it promptly tried to improve existing conditions. A state fund for common school purposes was ordered levied annually; boards of examiners were appointed; better trained teachers employed, and school revenues collected. In 1837 there were 7,748 township districts in Ohio, with five officers to the district, or a total of 38,740 petty school officials, of which Champaign county had for its quota a regiment of about 600 men.

FORM OF TEACHERS' CONTRACTS.

(Taken from Township Records, 1828).

"We, the subscribers being, desirous of having a school taught in _____ township, and _____ district, for the term of ten weeks, agree to pay _____ the sum of ten dollars and board for teaching said school. And we do further agree to pay our equal proportion of the above sum, and find our equal proportion of fire wood according to the number of scholars we shall subscribe or send to school to be taught in the house formerly occupied by _____ Signed:

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

It is regretted that statistics of the early years of the last century are not procurable. The state made no provision for regularly compiling school records until the year 1837, when Samuel Lewis, the first (and only) state superintendent of common schools was called to office. For some reason, his report of the schools of Champaign county lacks the fullness accorded to other counties, in the two years of his official life. Subsequent

reports, however, are more explicit. The following table shows some interesting facts regarding the growth and expense of the county schools:

In 1837, the attendance at semi-public schools was 905; the numbers of teachers 87, and the amount of money collected under leases of Section 16, \$811, through local taxation, \$341. \$1,135 or the balance necessary to tuition, was voluntary subscription. In 1850, the attendance was 6,000, the number of teachers, 101, and the amount of public support, \$9,500. In 1853, the feature of part public support with part subscription passed away with the sweeping revision of school laws, and the quasi-public system that has served the state more than a quarter of a century became a matter of history. The year 1860 enrolled 6,679 children and expended \$34,863, 206 teachers are officially reported including one superintendent of schools, and two high school teachers. In the centennial year, 1876, the attendance in all public schools of Champaign county, reached its maximum with 6,799 youth. The number of teachers required was 224, including three superintendents of schools and four high school teachers. The expense of operating schools for the year was \$108,500. From 1876 the attendance of school youth in the county steadily declined reaching in 1903, 5,382 pupils—a number less than the attendance in 1850.

TEACHERS' WAGES.

Prior to 1825, nearly all teachers were men. They received from \$10 to \$12.50 per month and considered themselves in good luck to have four months' employment in any one year. In 1837, about one third of the teachers were women, who generally taught short summer seasons at \$6 or \$8 per month. Men at this time were paid \$75 for a term of four months. In 1860, the average salary for elementary teachers was \$33 for men, and \$18 for women. As late as this year, the ratio between the number of men and the number of women teaching in Champaign county was very nearly that of 1837.

VALUE OF EARLY SCHOOL PROPERTY.

Under the old laws of 1821 and 1825, some provision was made for building school houses, but the same acts of the General Assembly gave a wide degree of liberty in fixing school debts



NEW HIGH SCHOOL.



OLD HIGH SCHOOL.



A. C. DEUEL.

in any community. School buildings in consequence were cheaply built, and school sites donated or conditionally deeded. From an old report of 1837-8, I take this interesting item: "No. school buildings Champaign county, 34; Value, \$2,489.

SCHOOL EXAMINERS.

The court of common pleas, under the school laws of 1825,

appointed three examiners for each county, who were required to test the preparation of teachers in their fitness to instruct in reading, writing, arithmetic, "and other branches of study necessary in common schools." In 1829, the clerk of courts was given the power to approve an examining board of not fewer than five nor more than the number of townships in the county. In 1834 this experiment was dropped, and a board of five was appointed by the clerk of courts. This board had the extraordinary power of appointing an examiner for each township, "to examine female teachers only." In 1836 the law directed a board of three for each township. Two years after the law was passed giving the power of appointment to the judges of common pleas court and fixing three members for the number of the board. The law of 1838 is still in force but the appointment is made through the probate court.

QUALIFICATION OF TEACHERS.

Prior to 1825, no provision was made to test the qualification of teachers in any of the counties of the state by formal examination. The law of this year, however, fixed the subjects in which applicants must qualify, as follows: Orthography, reading, writing and spelling. In 1849, geography was added, and in 1853, English grammar. Theory and practice was required by the law of 1864; United States history and civics came in 1876; physiology and hygiene, in 1888, and English literature, in 1904. These requirements applied to applicants in common school grades.

TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL SUPERVISION—CENTRALIZATION

The township schools of Champaign county rank with the best in the state. In fact this county for half a century has held a foremost place in education. Normal schools, county institutes, and association meetings regularly and frequently held, made the work of organizing new measures comparatively easy. The county is famous for its initiative in reforms. 1888 marks the beginning of township supervision. Johnson township begun the work with W. A. Rhynard as superintendent. He was followed by Mr. G. W. Snyder, an excellent school man and good scholar, who carried on the work for several years. He was succeeded by John J. Richeson, an equally enthusiastic and capable

man, who held the position for three years. Mr. A. B. Buroker took up the work and is at the present time directing the schools.

Harrison and Adams townships followed the lead of Johnson, but unfortunately gave up the plan after a few years' trial. Madriver township was next to adopt the measure. Her splendidly organized schools and excellent buildings testify to the merits of the system. This township was the first to establish cen-

Messrs. A. B. Graham, J. M. Gries, C. C. McCracken and H. F. Senseman.

Salem township established a high school in 1891 at Kingscreek, with a Mr. Barber as first superintendent. He was followed in turn by Messrs. D. C. Bryant, C. E. Brashares, D. H. Sellers and C. D. Conover.

Concord and Jackson townships were slow in getting into the



WESTVILLE SCHOOL.

tral high schools, the opening of which took place at Westville in 1890, with Mr. W. A. Gibbs as superintendent, and Mr. J. E. Enoch at Terre Haute. Mr. Gibbs was followed by Mr. E. L. Bodey, who directed the schools for a period of seven years. He was followed by Mr. John Richeson, who held the position until 1905. Mr. Enoch, of the Terre Haute schools, was followed by

line of supervision, but at this date their schools take rank with the best of the county. Jackson township enjoys the distinction of being the only township in the county employing a superintendent who devotes his full time to supervision. Mr. John A. Downey has full charge of the township schools. Concord township organized her high school at Eris in 1898, with D. H. Taylor

as the first superintendent. He was followed by Paul Gulick and J. C. Neer.

Adams organized its central high school at Rosewood in 1901. Its superintendents in order were T. J. Heck, William Hoover and Mr. Coleman.

Urbana township was for several years under supervision. The liberal salaries of this township have kept a corps of efficient teachers in the schools.



CENTRAL DISTRICT SCHOOL BUILDING.

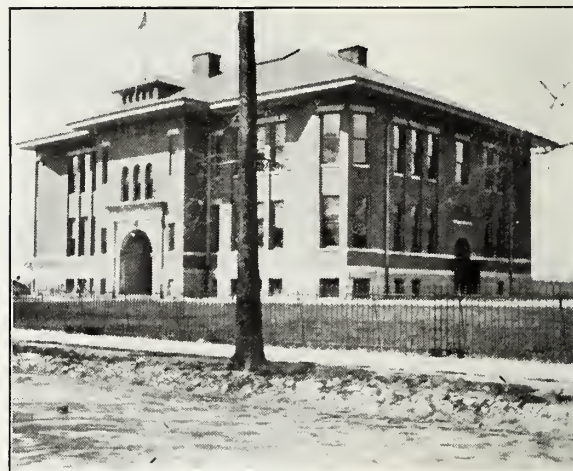
Goshen township has organized its schools and they are now under the supervision of Mr. M. L. Gaver. Prof. G. W. Snyder, lately deceased, is deserving of much credit for the excellent condition of the schools under township direction. He was a practical and thoroughly qualified school man and many of the excellent teachers of the county drew their inspiration from him.

Champaign county schools give more practical illustrations of centralization than can be seen in any other county in central Ohio. The plan was begun about the year 1900, and at the

present date Madriver township has its districts fairly well centralized. Eris and Kingscreek are centers for Concord and Salem townships with well established high schools of the second grade.

COUNTY INSTITUTES.

This organization had its origin in the counties of North-eastern Ohio, and as early as 1847 took the name which now



NORTH DISTRICT SCHOOL BUILDING.

designates these important meetings. In 1864 legislative provision was made which allowed certain county funds to be turned to institute use.

The first meeting in Champaign county under the act of 1864 was held in the old city hall in August of 1864. Among its early officers were A. C. Deuel, Dr. N. V. Steece, R. S. Pearce. E. B. Kiser and S. B. Price. For many years the association remained in a measure an adjunct to the Academic Normal school, that held summer sessions under the direction of the late A. C.

Deuel, but sometime in the early eighties an amendment to Ohio school laws compelled a separation. Under the law of 1904 Champaign county enrolls its full quota of teachers in institute sessions

EMINENT OR PROMINENT MEN FROM THE RANKS OF CHAMPAIGN COUNTY TEACHERS.

Hon. W. D. Henkle, State School Commissioner, 1873; John Stoddard, author Stoddard's Arithmetic; Hon. John Jones and Hon. W. R. Warnock, Congressmen; Hon. W. H. Smith, Hon. John Russell and Hon. S. M. Taylor, Secretaries of State; Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, Vice President United States; Gen. John F. Riker, Rev. Andrew Ebert, Rev. E. D. Whitlock, Marion Ross, Jacob Shawan, Superintendent Columbus, Ohio, Public Schools; Hon. A. P. Howard, William Freeman, T. A. McConkey, M. D., Thomas D. Crow, John W. Ogden; Sampson P. Talbot, John M. Fitzpatrick, Simeon Taylor, C. E. Russell, County Auditors; John S. Leedom, D. W. Todd, W. R. Warnock, George M. Eichelberger, J. F. Govey, Duncan McDonald, E. P. Middleton, C. B. Heiserman, S. S. Deaton, F. A. Zimmer, Prosecuting Attorneys; John Russell, A. J. Guthridge, J. M. Maitland, M. R. Talbot, Clerks of Court; W. R. Warnock, C. B. Heiserman, E. P. Middleton, Judges of Common Pleas Court; D. W. Todd, T. B. Owen, Probate Judges; C. S. Ireland, Sheriff; N. A. Jordan, T. G. Keller, J. W. Crowl, Recorders; James Swisher, Surveyor.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF ST. PARIS SCHOOLS.

The first school house used by the people of St. Paris was a log structure built in 1830 on the land now used as a cemetery, a short distance north of the town. Some years later the location of the school was changed to the site of the present school building standing a short distance north west of the corporate limits of the village. Among the teachers who taught in this in early days may be remembered Messrs. Thatcher, Faulkner, Gardner, Wiant, John Russell, and Miss Sally Armstrong.

The first school house within the present St. Paris district was a frame building erected in 1851, one half of which forms part of the residence of Mr. George Welgamood. The first board elected under the free school system was composed of Dan Deach,



SOUTH DISTRICT SCHOOL BUILDING.

D. W. White and ———, and the first teachers to serve were Miss Thirba Furrow and Mr. William Stapleton. In 1860 an intermediate and a high were established on the second floor of a building erected by the Sons of Temperance. The term "professor" was applied to the teacher of the high room and the first man to fill the place was brave Marion Ross. He enlisted in 1861 with the Union army and served as one of the famous scouting party that attempted to break the Confederate railway connections at Big Shanty. He was hanged as a spy in Atlanta, Georgia.

In 1867 a three-story brick building was erected and opened in 1868 for school classes. Prof. James G. Blair, first superintendent, was followed by E. D. Whitlock, W. W. Evans, F. M. Porch and G. W. Snyder in the order given. In 1880 the present public school building was erected. Superintendents of schools, 1880-1905: A. Powell, T. S. Dixon, W. M. Howes, G. W. Miller, L. I. Morse, J. M. Reason, G. E. Stevenson and D. C. Bryant.

URBANA PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

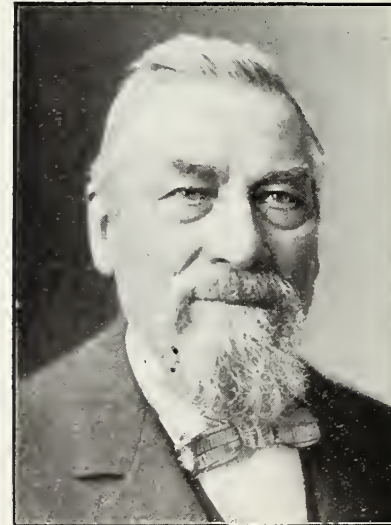
The public schools of Urbana were organized April 28, 1849, under the provisions of the "Akron Law." The qualified voters of District No. 7 elected for the first board of education S. V. Baldwin, David Gwynne, J. H. Patrick, John H. Young, F. M. Wright and Decatur Talbot.

The building known as the Old Academy, on the corner of Kenton and Court streets, was purchased the same year, and so became the first public school property of Urbana under the new order. Schools were held under the direction of the board of education in the old Market House, Ohio House, third floor, Hitt & Fuller's building, and in a building on the site of the Champaign National Bank until 1864 when three ward schools were erected and known as the Central, North and Southwest District schools.

The first high school grade was established in the Old Academy in 1852 with Mrs. E. M. Havens head teacher. In 1869 the historic academy building was torn down and five years later a commodious high school building was erected in the north-eastern part of the city at a cost of \$60,000. In 1896 it was destroyed by fire. Two years later the present high school building was opened. The present Central ward building was completed in 1890; the South ward, in 1899, and the North ward in 1901.

The pioneers in high school work were Mrs. Havens, Abijah Baker, Thomas Crow, Miss Clara Conklin and J. M. Cross. The first class was graduated in June 1864, and was composed of Miss Fannie McGowen and Miss Elizabeth Collins. Supervision of the public schools of Urbana was begun with the free school system in 1849, by the selection of John McKinney for superintendent. He was followed by A. C. Deuel in 1851. Mr. Deuel served the schools of this city forty-four years, thirty-six of which he spent as superintendent. A contemporary of Mr. Deuel says of him: "He was a man of strong character and dominant will. He was aggressive and politic, possessing all the tact necessary to a successful organizer. As a teacher he did not profess a wide range of subjects but bent his energy to a thorough mastery of essentials. He was exceedingly well informed on topics of the day and kept in close touch with every move that advanced the

cause of popular education. Mr. Deuel modeled the organization and classification of the schools after those of Akron, and brought teachers of culture and training from the best schools of the country. He was instrumental in removing the prejudices against local taxation for rearing suitable buildings and in his day saw the passing of the old time school house and the coming of modern structures." Mr. Deuel was succeeded in 1891 by Mr. William McK. Vance and he in turn by Mr. I. N. Keyser in 1901.



JOHN H. P. STONE,

Who Served the Public Schools of
Urbana Gratuitously as a mem-
ber of the Board of Education
for Twenty-seven Years.

GRADUATES OF URBANA HIGH SCHOOL

CLASS OF 1864—Fannie S. McGown-Woodmanse, Elizabeth Collins-Robinson.

CLASS OF 1871—William McGown, James M. Colwell, Sarah Warnock-Houston, Mary F. Russell-Bunnell, Belle Beam-Patrick, Virginia Armstrong-Rockefeller, (died Oct. 25, 1892), Ella Deuel-Greismer, Sadie Thompson-Tappan, (died June 28, 1899), Maggie Patrick, (died Oct. 15, 1878), Lizzie Barchus-Phelps.

CLASS OF 1872—James F. Deuel, (died Dec. 29, 1898), Ida C. Geiger, Emma F. Kenaga-Hendrickson, Carrie Helmick-McRoberts, (died Sept. 23, 1879), Maria McGown-Rhodes, Jessie R. Geiger-Patton, Nora S. Brown-Wilson, Orsamus N. Gibbons, Cassius C. Kirkpatrick.

CLASS OF 1873—Franc E. Ayres-Griswold, Zilla B. Conklyn-Runyon, Minnie S. Deuel, Mary E. Fisher, Callie E. Johnson-Cramer, Emma D. Mosgrove, Keren Patrick-Ambrose, Mary F. Roach, Alice G. Rock, Mollie M. Stansbury, Ella P. Vance, Benjamin Thompson, Emma M. Thompson-Horr, Ida Benjamin-Weaver.

CLASS OF 1874—Ella E. Conklyn-Dunlap, Augustus H. Gaumer, William H. O'Connor, William M. Rock, George S. Valentine, (died Feb. 13, 1877), John C. Barnett, Michael A. Bartley, James J. Edmondson, William Mayse, Emma H. Barchus.

CLASS OF 1875—Bascom Goodrich, (died Jan. 17, 1881), Emma Boal-Weaver, Etta Kenaga, (died August 1, 1882), Fannie E. Kenaga-Crow, Emma G. Richards-McDonald, Sallie E. Russell-Boal, John C. Thompson, Joseph D. Valentine, Carrie Purtlebaugh-Poland, James H. Mathews, Homer Clark, Anna E. Wood-Milburn, Birdie A. West-Jamieson, Hettie G. Myers-Breedlove, Sarah E. Fisher, Mary R. Collins-Kennedy, Jennie A. Clark-Robinson, Cora H. Burnett-Nicholas.

CLASS OF 1876—Fannie Bell-Clark, Hannah Faulkner, (died July 29, 1895), Alice J. Shyrigh, (died Oct. 2, 1879), Osmon D.

Helmick, (died July 17, 1888), Julia G. Ayres-Wright, Dana S. Hunt-Wydmann, Emma E. McComsey, (deceased), Hannah G. O'Connor, Addie M. Rose, (died Jan. 13, 1887), J. Mills Boal, H. Elmer Thompson, William McK. Vance, Henry D. Wood, Mary O'Connor.

CLASS OF 1877—Anna M. Miller-Merrill, Frank E. Valentine, Will S. Hurd, John J. Enright, Charles Chowning, Lizzie Hitt-Fuller, Jennie Warnock, Jessie C. Patrick-Hurd, Mary B. Noble-Rock, Mary Morgan, C. Beile Kenaga-Freyhof, Minnie R. Imhoff, Henrietta Carter-O'Kane, Ella Bennett-Cranston, Lily Chowning-Carpenter, Mary C. Dabbs, Kittie C. Dillinger-Taylor, (died May 18, 1897), Jennie H. Ellis-Gibbons, Luna M. Heath-Morrison, Clifford M. Russell-Darling, Helen Raymond-Wells, Jessie A. Smith, Josie Stafford-Thomas, George C. Deuel, Charles O. Yeazell, (deceased).

CLASS OF 1878—Anna Glenn-Johnson, Rosa Schellhorn-Smith, (died June '98), Flora Fleming, Laura Hitt, Maggie Stokes, John J. Powers, Edith Morris, (died Aug. 2, 1891), Anna Helmick-Crotsenberg, Clara J. Faulkner, Jessie C. Brown-Mayse, Edna Thompson-Robbins, Lizzie Rhodes-Foster, (died July 20, 1885), Arra E. Kimball-Gilbert, Ruth Hunter-Warner, Max F. Colwell-Ross, Ida M. Armstrong-Converse.

CLASS OF 1879—Emma Groeschell-Frie, Nora Bassett-Happersett, Floy Russell-Todd, William C. Edmondson, George Gaumer, Clarence B. Heiserman, George Mayse, Waldo B. Talbott, Emma Ganson-Cook, James L. Funk, Frances Glenn-Winchester.

CLASS OF 1880—Emma K. Armstrong, Lillian Barnett, William E. Berry, Frank Magrew, John T. Ryan, (died Oct. 2, 1886), Lee H. Todd, Mattie Dillinger-White, Mina A. Heath-Powell, Flora Ayers, Duncan Ayers, Horace Baldwin, Charles C. Glessner, Harry W. Gunkel, Frank E. Reid, Abbie McClellan-Crissman, (deceased).

CLASS OF 1881—Kerie Hovey-Bucher, Lizzie McGown-Hotchkiss, Franc Ford, (died Feb. 12, 1885), Harry Happersett, Sherman Thompson, Charles W. Valentine, (died April 20, 1882), Mary Clark-Leopard, Mary J. Kidder, Edna F. Taylor-Howard, (died July 5, 1897), Villette C. Ward-Hopkins.

CLASS OF 1882—Minnie Chapin, (died March 29, 1883), Alice Gaumer, Agnes Deuel-McCutcheon, Carrie Ellis-Sprague, Mary C. Hitt-Burchard, Lillian Marsh-Higbee, Nellie Morrison-Jahrus, Franc Stafford-McLain, Fanny White-Austin, Frank Russell.

CLASS OF 1883—Lillie N. Clark-Welch, Oella S. Houston, (died Oct. 10, 1901), Louise Stone, Frank W. Brand, Daisy Schaeffer, Rachel L. Patrick-Nincehelter, Robert C. Bryant, Percy S. Foulk, Robert C. Heflebower, A. Heber Kenaga.

CLASS OF 1884—Luticia P. Fell, Amelia P. Talbott-Marvin, Anna Weaver, Gus L. Valentine, Laura L. Barnett, Carrie L. Boyd-Cousins, Minnie E. Craft, (died June 25, 1897), Kate L. Happersett, Minnie E. Marsh-Bryant, Frank H. Downey, John P. Downey, Harry F. McGill, Edward E. Miller, George W. Lewis, William Swayne Sowles.

CLASS OF 1885—Nettie G. Dixon, May M. Humphreys, (died Jan. 2, 1900), Mattie L. Harris, (died Sept. 3, 1891), Minnie C. Lewis-Smith, Nellie Mitchell, Nellie Winder-Vatet, Will B. Roberts, Joe W. Smith, Nellie M. Kenaga, Maggie F. Enright, Carrie Y. Chance-Gregg, Zora M. Aukerman-Reid, Nettie M. B. McKinnon.

CLASS OF 1886—Frank B. Patrick, Annetta Blackwood, Olive Heflebower-Hupp, Eva Kenaga-Hughes, Jennie L. Patrick-Cone, Margaret Stone-Thackery, Jessie K. Woodcock, Clifford M. Warnock, Minnie Spahr-Rose, (died Feb. 5, 1900), Edgar S. Heiserman, Blanche Carey-Maxwell, Ora M. Idle-Ward, Annette Satterthwaite-Madden.

CLASS OF 1887—Mary S. Akers, Edna M. Ellis-Pennock, Emily J. Fell, Carrie Hubbell-Berry, May F. McReynolds, Sara Mitchell-Valentine, Josephine Woodcock, Henry F. MacCracken, Earl W. Maitland, Mary A. Kidder-Heller, Alice M. Foulk.

CLASS OF 1888—Bertha Hovey-Talbott, Margaret Leahy, Bessie Service, (died Feb. 3, '98), Edgar G. Banta, Burleigh Tritt, Richard S. Pearce, George R. Hedges, Griffith O. Ellis, Minnie J. Voss, Jennie Holt-Schimp, Lena D. Donaldson-Boal, Hannah D. Bucher-Serriman, Grace Brown, Lizzie Bartley, Thomas E. White.

CLASS OF 1889—Adda Arrowsmith, Blanche Chance, Nelle L. Ellis, Lucy T. Houston, Rose C. Quinn, Frances Sullivan, (died Oct. 25, 1895), Charles Brand, E. M. Crane, Augustus Glessner, Edwin Houston, J. G. Wallace, Bertha Allison, Susie L. Bryant, Clara Bunnell-Durflinger, Anna L. Colwell-Bancroft, Gene Fithian-Dennison, Lula Greenbank-Sorgen, Alice Happersett, Mellie Lewis, Rose Remington Loomis, Myrtle Marmon-Brown, Mary E. Scoriah-Bush, Louise Scott-Dawley, Anna L. Service-Carson, Melissa Waldron-Carey, Chas. I. Stouffer, Lucy Van Buskirk-Thomas.

CLASS OF 1890—Eva Keef-Swisher, Frank Chance, Ed. W. Holding, Gussie Boyd-Longstreet, Pearl Minturn-Rawlings, Daniel Bryant, May B. Shumate-Happersett.

CLASS OF 1891—Margaret Bixler, Ellita Dunlap, Louie Jennings, Grace Maitland, Rovilla Mumper-Humphreys, Clara Mast, Bessie Thatcher-Pond, Blanche Thompson-Putnam, May Phelps-Harriman, Cary Glessner, Fred Behney, Ed. Hullinger, Willie Neal, William Wilson, Robert Pearce, Mell Ellis, Max Loomis-Coffrain, Eva McCarty-Wheeler, Ivva Ross-Arnold, Elizabeth Warnock-Vandenback, Beatrice Van Buskirk. David Bryant, John Outram, William Riggs, James Roberts, Reichard Snively, Nancey Todd-Glessner, Louise Vance.

CLASS OF 1892—William Pearce, (died Sept. 4, 1895), William Murphy, Edna Kiser, Florence Winder, Leah McDonald, Minnie Happersett-Stadler, Frances Houston, Bertha Berry-MacCracken, Laura MacCracken, Anna Shyrigh, Adah C. Cheetham-Downey, Randolph Walker, (died Jan. 15, 1900).

CLASS OF 1893—John A. Banta, Grace Lee Fisher, Estella Whittaker-Chance, Grace May Williams, Burt Aukerman, Daisy Dills, Nellie Holding-Raggio, Eddie Barlow, Beulah Lee, Frank Butcher, Emma S. Maxwell-Leone, John Robert Davis, (died April 5, 1902), Joseph G. Russell.

CLASS OF 1894—Northrop V. Maxwell, William P. Carey, Charles H. Duncan, Nina Grace Kiser, Bertha G. Owen, Bessie E. Patrick, Myrtle P. Sidders-Clicko, Harry M. Saxbe, Charles E. Gaumer, Josephine Kerr-Stayman, Harry Butcher, Emma Capsadell-Swisher, Edna Garret.

CLASS OF 1895—Mary Bertha Heiserman, Nelle Donaldson, Eva Cartmell, Frank W. Todd, Carrie V. Wilson-Madden, Miller H. Blose, (died Nov. 22, 1901), Mary Curry Cooper, Edna Blanche Humes-Rawlings, B. Marie Poffenberger, Gertrude V. Powell-Coon, Maud Esta Robinson-Anderson, Anne Kathryn Warnock, Kathryn Treasure Wallace, Mary McClellan, Anna Ward-Glessner, Agnes Bertha Sowers-Rhodehamel, Louis Taylor Breedlove, Nellie Dickinson-Breedlove, Nellie Louise Stokes-Daugherty, Grace Stamets, Clarence Philander Linville, Emmet Pool, Bessie Mohr, Mary Blanche Kenaga-Butcher.

CLASS OF 1896—Bessie Vance Berry-MacCracken, Edith Bradrick, Grace Cain, Virginia Eichelberger, Katharyn Kinsley-Ganson, Maude McAllister-Inskeep, Frank Houston, Jr., Bena Maurer, Edna Russell, Jay Kersey Roberts, Wilbur L. Dubois, John Cain, Elmer Franklin Boyd, Arthur Russell Boal.

CLASS OF 1897—Harry H. Banta, Nelle W. Grove-Zimmer, Joe W. Hitt, Richard A. Kerr, Ivy Mast, Cora McCray, Harry B. Williams, Benjamin H. Andrews, Thomas D. Davis, Will H. Johnson, Aletta Landis-Gaumer, David Loewensohn, Frank Shumate.

CLASS OF 1898—Dennis McGree, Frederick Harenburg, Nelle Frye, Carrie Colwell, Ethel Seibert, Bertha Humes, Nellie Carty, Grace May Bechtol, Frank Gaumer, Iona May Hall, Phoebe Hinchman, J. Carr Robinson, William Taylor, Richards Maxwell, Earl W. Fulmer, Cleland Butcher, Besse Mears, Elsie Phelps.

CLASS OF 1899—Mattie P. Arrowsmith, Mary Jeannette Baldwin, Ethel Evelyn Boal, Hadessah E. Comerford, Paunchie Lita Lewis, Agnes Linville, Helen Maitland, Ada McCray, Charles F. O'Brien, John D. O'Gara, Virdie Fern Pool, Milderd Penelope Roberts, C. Guy Runyon, Ethelwyn Satterthwaite, Goodwin Seigle, (died April 5, 1902).

CLASS OF 1900—Emma Banta, Ross Binkard, Cicero Woodmansee, Lucy Blose, Anna B. Pearce, Elizabeth Church, Mabelle

Cool, Nellie Everhart, Bruce Gaumer, Oliver King, Marie Jamison, Nelson McClellan. Clara Luella McCray, Lyda B. Ramby, Esta Sandy, Eva B. Stamets, Bertha O. Kiser-Hardy, Elizabeth Brand, Joe Blagg.

CLASS OF 1901—Walter Bechtolt, Marybelle Blackwood, Cloud Blake, Marjory F. Boal, Edgar L. Boyd, Harry Frey Busey, Helen Hughes Colwell, Anna Dunlap, Albert Holding, Mark Chap-eze Houston, Duncan McCroskey, Wilkie B. Rice, Elizabeth Saxbe, (died Nov. 21, 1901), Elma G. Scott, Vance E. Taylor, Besse N. Whitehead.

CLASS OF 1902—Nellie C. Bailey, Ruth Baldwin, Chas. L. Banta, Conrad Berg, Cyril W. Blake, Ella L. Brand, Nellie Carson, Roy Cramer, D. C. Crowl, Ethel Ewing, Robert E. Given, Raymond Guthridge, Frank Hagenbuch, Jennie Hubbard, Mary Leonard, Corinne Lewis, Frances McCray, Frank Murphey, Martha Muzzy, Ida E. Neer, Besse Nutt, Besse Poffenberger, Rosa Richwine, Ben Seibert, Mary K. Snyder, Burt Talbott, Lillian Weiser, Edgar Weller, Blanche West, Harriott L. Williams, Lolette A. Williams, Ella M. Wood.

CLASS OF 1903—Lulu Arrowsmith, Donald Baker, Howard Bechtolt, Artie Cain, Maud Caldwell, Alice Carson, Olive Crane, Amy Duncan, Robert Eichelberger, Emma Haerr, Harry Hayden, Arthur Hegele, Truman Kimball, Ben. Leonard, Roy Linville, O'Kane, Florence Robson, Edna Stouffer, Carrie Woodson.

CLASS OF 1904—C. Earle Beatley, Louella Hildred Blake, Mary L. Busey, Henry Allison Cowgill, Lawrence Elton Dagger, B. Earl Ewing, Josephine Gaumer, Maurice E. Gehman, Walter C. Gehman, Muriel Amelia Hatton, Maurice Valentine Hitt, Adella B. E. Kautz, Charles H. Kesler, John Leaming, Maude Miller, B. Frank Miller, Harriett A. Nutt, Carl E. Pool, Mary Alice Runyan, Earl Russell, Sarah Seibert, Mellie Morris Smith, Anne Elizabeth Valentine, Flora H. Weller.

CLASS OF 1905—Almeda Arrowsmith, Mabel Briney, Willis Holland Hodges, Marie Layng Grove, Harold Warnock Houston, Helen Van Horne Houston, Margaret Houston, Hazel Claire Johnson, Opal Murphy, Harry Harbour Pool, Sara Rhodes, Edna C. Rice, Florence Seibert, Helen Rose Steward, Stella K. Wright.

MADRIVER TOWNSHIP

BY T. S. McFARLAND, Specs Jr.

A history of the above township, written a hundred years after its first settlement, would be no easy task had I not been fortunate enough many years ago to come in possession of the first record-book of the township. The book was given me by the Rev. William Haller, who had received it from the hands of his father-in-law, Ezekiel Arrowsmith, whose name will appear further along in this sketch

To Madriver township belongs the honor of having the first permanent settler in the person of the pioneer William Owens, not only of the township but of the county as well. Late in the fall of 1797 he arrived in this county and settled west of the valley pike, two miles south of Westville. He was a native of Virginia, and made his way west in a four horse wagon. The Indians were his only neighbors and with them he became a great favorite. He was a very eccentric man, and his eccentricities wrought much favor with his Indian neighbors. He became a member of the Baptist church at Nettle Creek, at its organization in 1805. While removing a family to Indianapolis he contracted a disease from which he never recovered. He had a family of eight children, all of whom have long since passed away. Many of his descendants still live in the county, one of his great-granddaughters being in charge of the primary school at Cable. William Owens died in 1818 at the age of about 67 years and his remains lay near the site of his first cabin home.

In the record referred to in the outset we find one hundred and seven names with perhaps a score or more that have become almost obliterated. The record bears date of May 3, 1805, and contains the names of the first officers of the township, and parties

compared to whom the school lands were leased; which are few in number to those names appear in the list of "Stock Marks." It will be remembered that Madriver township at the time of its organization embraced all of the territory of Concord, hence, many of the names which appear in said record as citizens of Madriver were then living in the territory embraced in Concord after its organization in 1818. But two names appear in the list, who at that time lived in Jackson township or the territory embraced in Jackson after its organization in 1817, namely, John Cain and Samson Kelly. If there are others we are not apprised of the fact. In the organization of the township Ezekiel Arrowsmith, whose wife was a niece of Gen. Simon Kenton, was elected treasurer and all bonds of the minor officers, which might be forfeited, was made payable to him as treasurer. In all these bonds, for constable or otherwise, were drawn up in the sum of \$400, payable only in the event of a failure to properly perform their official duties. In the list of offices no justice of the peace is named.

James Burns and William Ross, Jr., were elected Lister and House Appraiser and were duly qualified by James Reynolds, township clerk. Archibald McKinley, James Mitchel and Job Gard are named as the first three constables. Charles Rector and Silas Johnson becoming surety for the last named. Nathan Darnell, David Broyles and Peter Boone were the first trustees, being succeeded by Caleb Carter, Isaac Anderson and John Clark. One of the records is as follows: "Madriver township, Champaign County, January 31st, 1806, The Trustees met and appointed Joseph Hill, constable, instead of Henry Ceen, Isaac Anderson,

Caleb Carter." Anderson made himself conspicuous by his laziness. He was living in a cabin on the banks of the creek that bears his name, and one morning after a hard rain through the night, the wife awoke to find the floor of the cabin about a foot under water, and awoke her husband, calling his attention to the condition of the house, when he answered by saying: "just so it don't get in the bed, turned over and went to sleep."

Much of the old record is taken up by the various descriptions of "stock marks," that every owner of stock was required to make. This was done from the fact that the country then was almost without any enclosures save tillable ground, and stock, particularly cattle and hogs, ran at large. The marking of the ears of the stock was for the purpose of identification in case of dispute or otherwise.

Several pages of the book are taken up with the leasing of the school lands to different parties, and the amount of labor to be done would alarm the ordinary man of today. One page has the following: "Trustees met and adjourned to the 25th of the same month." No business was transacted, not even the date of the meeting on which the adjournment was made. William, brother of General Simon Kenton came with four sons, William, Jr., Thomas, Philip, and Mark, who with their brother-in-law, Ezekiel Arrowsmith, settled north of Westville and purchased two or three sections of land. This was in 1801, all of these homesteads are known only to the older class of people. They were a sturdy, sober and industrious class of men, all having been born in the eighteenth century and had reached the years of manhood before coming to this county. No set of men, either from a moral or physical standpoint, was better calculated to subdue the forests or lay the foundation of society than they were. For more than a hundred years the name was identified with Madriver township, becoming extinct with the death of the late Harvey Kenton.

William Runkle was a tanner by trade and had a tanyard for many years three miles south of Westville on the valley pike. None of the family are known in the county now and have not been for many years. John Taylor was among the first here and settled south of the old Miller mill, west of Westville, and his remains lay on the home farm. He was the father of four sons,

Lemuel, James, Benjamin, father of Simeon of Westville, and John, familiarly called "Jack," the father of James Taylor, a lawyer in Urbana some years since. He was the editor of the "Western Dominion" about the first democratic paper published in Urbana. He prided himself in seeing and shaking hands with every governor of the state from the time of its organization until his death, some twenty or more years since. William and Archibald Magrew came in 1810, and settled near Westville. They were a sturdy class of men and became the owners of some of the best farms in the county. The name of Magrew will long be cherished by coming generations, for their honesty and sobriety.

Joseph Diltz came from Kentucky to Warren county in 1803, and to Madriver township in 1808. He was a man of unusual physical power, having been known to straighten out an ordinary horse shoe with his hands and then put it in proper shape again by placing over his knee. He was a peaceful, quiet man, but would allow no wrongdoing about him. In 1812 at his house, during an old style corn husking, after the captains had been selected and choice of hands made and work begun, one James Scott came on the scene drunk, and began to molest the hands by pulling their hats off and in one instance pulled one of the boys, the late Wesley Diltz, out of line by the hair on his head, whereupon the elder Diltz, who was passing by gave Scott a blow with his fist that extracted several teeth and at the same time sent him out of the ring in the first round, homeward bound, all in perfect silence, not a word being said. Soon after this he moved to Union township where he purchased nearly a thousand acres of land, and died in 1818. He was the founder of the Diltz family once so largely known in Union township.

Abram Shockey was a unique character and a great pedestrian. He was the owner of a saw mill near the mouth of Nettle Creek, and at a time was hauling some fine poplar logs from a piece of land that had not been entered. William Runkle met Shockey about the middle of the afternoon while hauling logs and told him he must not haul any more logs from that land, that he had sent Joseph Sims, that morning to Cincinnati to enter it. That was news to Shockey, who thanked him for the information, and unhitching his team, started at once for the land office in Cincinnati on foot, with a determination to reach the office before

Sims. This he did by walking all night and when the office opened at nine o'clock next morning Shockey was on hand, made the entry, paid his money and started back home and met Sims, just at the edge of town, who was duly informed of what had taken place, and Sims came back with Shockey, the one on horseback, the other on foot.

Valentine Miller was familiarly called "Feltzy" and was the head of the numerous families that populated the west end of the county with Millers. He was an excellent man and came as near holding universal respect as any man of his day.

One of the early events of the township was the erection of a fort by the settlers in the vicinity of Westville, the building being attached to and made a part of the dwelling of Thomas Kenton, on the farm now occupied by the family of the late Samuel R. Sowers. The record gives the names of Gideon and Gabriel Trier, but we have no knowledge, either of the men or their descendants, nor ever saw any one who did. Phillip, Elijah and William Weaver were all prominent pioneers, good men, and left a record for honesty and general uprightness of character that is worthy of emulation. Charles Rector was a man of note for his morality and pronounced religious views. He lived at what is now known as the Ben Gard farm on the valley pike near the Clark county line, and his house was a place of worship before the erection of the old "Rector" meeting house.

Christian Stevens settled at Westville and was the founder of the M. E. church at that place. A meeting house was built on his farm a half mile west of Westville, which bore his name. His son James was drafted in the war of 1812, and was with Hull at the time of his surrender at Detroit. His father had made him a present in the early settlement of a finely mounted rifle. James had the rifle with him at the time of the surrender and when ordered to stack arms he vowed that no Britishman should ever use that gun, and going to a stump knocked the stock off and bent the barrel, rendering it perfectly useless before stacking. The Pences, fifteen in number, settled in the county about the same time, principally in Madriver, and the name will not down, but still goes marching on. George Ward was the founder of the Ward family so numerous known over the west end of the

county. John Haller was a native of Pennsylvania, but was taken to Kentucky when quite young. He with others came to Ohio in 1797 on foot, on an exploring expedition, and later settled where Gideon Steinberger lives. He was a blacksmith of some note, being an expert on edged tools. He afterwards moved to Defiance. His son, William, was born in 1801, and for many years was a highly honored citizen of the township, a local minister of the M. E. church. He was a model man for his generation. Daniel and Reuben Loudenback and their brother David were the founders of the families too numerous to mention in the west end of the county. George Steinberger's name is among the number who left a numerous progeny equally as respectable and influential as they are numerous. John Wiant, an early pioneer, was a tanner by trade and lived at Myrtle Tree. He was the father of the Rev. A. J. Wiant, a minister of some note in the Baptist church.

A period of seventeen years passed from the time of the organization of the township until the close of the book from which we write, embracing a list of names that for honesty and stability of character has no superior anywhere. We knew many of them personally, William Ross, Sr., whose name is in the list had the first wedding in the county at his house, when on the 5th of May, 1805, Daniel Harr, father of the late N. H. Harr, of Westville, married his daughter. We herewith append a list of names recorded in the old record, omitting those to whom we have referred in some other manner: Elijah Ross, Elijah Bell, George and Henry Boswell, John Logan, George, William and Henry Bacom, Christian Harshberger, William Stevens, Abram Campbell, Russell Jenkins, John, Henry, Abram, Daniel, Philip and David Pence, John Whitmore, Levi Rouse, Peter Smith, John Norman, Andrew Davis, Archibald Hasbrooke, David Smith, Alfred Owens, Adam Buroker, Peter Runkle, Martin Frank, Isaac Smith, William Mouser, James Burns, Archibald McKinley, Joseph S. Reynolds, James Rouse, George Glaspie, John Reynolds, Thomas Parish, Thomas Redmond, Frederic Ambrose, Martin Reynolds, Silas Johnson, George Mahin, William Gearhart, James Montgomery, Thomas Lansdale, James Brown, Nancy Adamson, Thomas Williams. William Chapman, Elijah Chapman, Jacob Fleming, William Rhoads, John Thomas, Randal Largent, Daniel

McMillen, Ezekiel Boswell, Joseph Sims, John Colbert, Daniel Snyder and Rezin Henkle, completes the list. All of these have

long since answered the last roll call, many of them still being represented by their descendants.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP

BY T. S. McFARLAND, Specs Jr.

The first permanent settler in this township was Joseph Hill, the father-in-law of James D. Powell, who lived from February, 1802, until his death, Sept. 8th, 1862, on the farm now occupied by Mr. Powell. He came from Mason county, Kentucky, by the usual mode of travel with other pioneer settlers. Peter Oliver, the father-in-law of Mr. Hill, came soon afterwards, and settled in Urbana, and taught the first school in the city. Soon after the arrival of Mr. Oliver, came George Purcell, his brother-in-law, each of whom were native Virginians. Their wives were not only sisters, but were sisters of John Randolph, of Roanoke, Virginia. These men married their wives at the old Randolph homestead known as "Tuckahoe." It is one of the ancient and historic homes of old Virginia, and is situated fourteen miles out of Richmond, standing on a magnificent woodland slope, looking down on the James river. The approach to the Randolph home is through a long line of ancient cedars placed there by the family nearly two hundred years ago. In a lonely spot on the grounds is an ancient building bearing this inscription: "In this building Thomas Jefferson went to school from 1748 to 1752." The two sisters, Mildred and Margaret Randolph, after their marriage to Oliver and Purcell went to Mason county, Ky., and closed up their long and useful lives in Concord. After the death of Mr. Purcell, Margaret married a Mr. Chandler, but was a widow many years before death. She was a great equestrian, and was noted for her numerous trips to Kentucky alone on horseback,

the last being made when ninety years of age. Major William Oliver, postmaster at Cincinnati under the Taylor-Filmore administration in '49-'53 was a son of Mrs. Oliver. The two sisters lay side by side in the Talbott graveyard in Concord township, Mrs. Oliver having died at the Gibbs home, Aug. 16th, 1852, and Mrs. Chandler, Sept. 19th, 1855, at the Hill home. The former's tombstone gives her age at 98 and the latter's 100 years. Both were known personally to the writer.

Sampson Talbott came in 1802 and settled just west of the Arrowsmith mill, the farm being still occupied by two granddaughters. He was for many years a justice of the peace, and was noted for the numerous marriage ceremonies he performed. As early as 1804 James Mitchell, Sr., settled on what is now the of Ezra Johnson and was the father of James, Jr., John and Samuel, all of whom became permanent settlers in the vicinity of Northville. Adam Wise, the grandfather of James Stevens, referred to in Madriver township, settled on the late Oliver Taylor farm. Joseph Longfellow came up from Mason county, Kentucky, in 1805. He was a native of Delaware, born in 1766, and moved to Kentucky in a cart, and to Ohio in the same vehicle. Some of the harness used on both occasions is still in possession of one of his sons. He was a cousin of the poet Longfellow, and the pictures of the two men closely resemble each other. He settled where John Howard now lives. He was a man of small stature, and voted at every Presidential election from George

Washington to the second election of Abraham Lincoln. He died Dec. 11th, 1865, in his 100th year. He was the father of twenty-two children, several of them having obtained positions of honor among their fellowmen.

Alexander Dunlap settled on the farm now owned by S. M. Pence. He was noted for his many peculiarities. We have in our possession the original copy of an announcement made by him at a time when a political bee got under his hat and he concluded he was a fit subject for the state legislature. The announcement is in his own handwriting and we give it, verbatim et literatim:

TAKE NOTICE!

"That I offer as a candidate to represent Champaign county in the next legislative session of Ohio, in the ensuing election October next. I am a Republican, I am against the black and colored people being on the same footin, as the whites is. I am in favor of ginerall Andrew Jackson being president, to take his seat in March next. I adds no more at present but remins a candidate. August 4th, 1830. ALEXANDER DUNLAP."

He had four children, two sons and two daughters, all living to be old men and women, one of the daughters married, but the others never did. William, the second son, was well to do in early life, so much so that he used to light his cigars with a five dollar bill, and closed up life in the county infirmary.

Felix Rock was the original settler at the present home of Joseph Kizer, south of Northville, and was for many years a man of note. He had two sons, one of whom, John, drove the wagon at the great Harrison convention in Urbana, September 8th, 1840, with thirty-two horses attached to it, on which was seated thirty-six young ladies, one of whom is still living in her 86th year. On this same wagon was the world-wide famous inscription, "Farmers Oil Korrect," from which the now familiar term used by the commercial world "O. K." originated. The inscription was the work of Thomas Daniels, a bachelor, and a well known citizen of the township. The entire Rock family went to Iowa in 1844, and their remains lie in the Nichols cemetery in Muscatine county. John Tipton entered the farm now owned by Zachary and Hon. S. M. Taylor, but sold to John Daniels in 1814. John Tipton

was a brother of Thomas Tipton, who died on the late Peter Baker farm, Oct. 7th, 1841, at the age of 111 years.

Richard Stanhope, for many years an honored citizen of the township, owned a farm near Heathtown, was a slave of General Washington's and was with the General through the entire Revolutionary war, and was wounded by a saber at the battle of Bunker Hill. He stood at the foot of Washington's bed when he died, being then in his 52th year. He was set free by the terms of Washington's will, and came to Ohio in 1808. He lived for a time in Salem township but subsequently moved to Concord. He was licensed to preach by his colored brethern in his 35th year and continued as a minister for more than eighty years. He was born March 1st, 1748, at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and died Sept. 20th, 1862, being 114 years, 6 months and 20 days old. His remains lie in the Johnson cemetery near the grave of Thomas Tipton, whose combined ages make 225 years. Richard Stanhope went with Hull's army from Urbana to Detroit and was present at the ignominious surrender of Hull to the British. He was in charge of a four horse team loaded with provisions for the army, and when ordered to drive his team to a given point for delivery to the British he positively refused and unhitching his saddle horse, galloped away and made his way back to Urbana alone.

John Duckworth was born in England and came to America when two years of age. He lived a mile south of Eris, and was a son-in-law of the pioneer Christian Stevens, of Westville. He was scrupulously honest, paying every cent due, and expecting every cent due. He paid for his farm of 160 acres by cutting wood at 25 cents per cord. He had four sons and one daughter, all schoolmates of the writer, and all long since dead.

Robert McFarland was born at the Natural Bridge, Virginia, in 1782, went to Kentucky in 1796. In company with Martin Hitt, grandfather of Congressman Hitt, of Illinois, and Joseph Diltz he came to the county on an excursion tour, prior to his removal in 1807, and when he reached Urbana half the men who lived there were drunk. There were but two of them, one drunk the other sober. The outlook for a town at that time was not inviting and he told his comrades he would not give his horse for a deed for everything he could see from the square. But hav-

ing resolved to free himself from the contaminating influence of slavery he came to the county with his father-in-law, Joseph Gray, and first settled on the Ault farm in Union township. Several other families accompanied McFarland and Gray, coming from Bourbon and Harrison counties, Kentucky. Simon Fenton was employed by the movers to pilot them through and procure them a supply of fresh meat daily from the forest. He gave his instructions for the day each morning before he started out for the hunt. One morning with gun on shoulder he started and by some misadventure, stumbled over a wagon tongue, and fell sprawling to the ground. One of the party broke into a hearty laugh at Kenton's fall. This enraged Kenton and as quick as lightning he pointed his gun and pulled the trigger but the fall had knocked the powder from the pan so that the gun was not discharged. Kenton immediately begged pardon for his hasty action, and asked the man never to do it again, lest in a moment of anger he might do what everybody would regret. My father was a witness to this incident. R. W. McFarland, of Oxford, was one of the nine sons of the pioneer Robt. McFarland. As a mathematician and astronomer he stands at the top of the ladder of fame in that line.

Jacob Barger was among the first to seek a home on the banks of the classic waters of Anderson creek. Becoming alarmed at the depredations of the Indians he went back to the southern part of Miami county for a time as a matter of safety. He was a good man in every way and in the early days of his life an expert with a violin. Three brothers, Elisha, William and Jesse Harbor, came up from North Carolina in 1805, the two former being brothers-in-law of Ezekiel Arrowsmith, and settled north of Westville, on adjoining farms. Jesse settled near Crayon, and was for a long time a justice of the peace. They were excellent men, noted not only for their soberness and piety, but from the fact of the three men being the fathers of fifty-eight children, Elisha and William each having fourteen and Jesse thirty. As each child of the thirty came up to the years of maturity he was given eighty acres of land or its equivalent in money.

Among this class of early comers were seven brothers named Fuson—William, Joel, Jeremiah, James, Charles, Joseph and

George. They were large stalwart men, and five of them being preachers of the various denominations. John Wilson came in 1809, and lived near Heathtown, and was one of the three abolition voters of the township. John Dagger, an early settler, was noted for his economy and industry and with the above named Wilson voted the abolition ticket. He leaves a large family connection. James and Robert Russell were two excellent men, some of the family of the latter becoming prominent in the political world. Thomas and William Stretch were men of note, and lived on the farm of G. N. Kizer, northeast of Concord Chapel. One of the sons was Andrew, familiarly known as "Andy Stretch." He joined church at Concord and became enthusiastic at the outset. He was above the average in point of intelligence, and the older brethren thought the time had come when he should be called upon to pray in public, and they did. Uncle Billy Harbor was in charge of the meeting and instead of asking him to lead in prayer, said "Brother Andy, will you please stretch for us." The remains of the two older Stretch men lie in the Talbott graveyard, having died in 1818.

The first election in the township was held at the house of Robt. McFarland and John Daniels by common consent became the first clerk. The following year Robt. McFarland was elected clerk and held the office for thirteen consecutive years. Philip Kenton, George Robinson and John Bouseman were the first trustees.

Concord can boast of one thing that no other locality can. There were at one time six families in which there were one hundred and forty-seven children, and no miscount.

These men lived in the days when there were no cooking stoves, the women doing the cooking by an open fire place; no reaping machines, or mowers, no left hand plows, no rublock on the wagon, no buggies, no turnpikes, railroads, telegraphs, or telephones, and yet people were as happy then as now, and much more honest as a rule. The writer goes back to a time when all country schools were taught in round-log cabins, with mud and stick chimneys and greased paper pasted over the apertures in the wall to admit the light. But all these things have passed away and the great changes are only realized by those who lived in both ages.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY

IN THE CIVIL WAR

BY J. T. WOODWARD.

Since the outbreak of the civil war a generation has been born and passed away, a condition of the remaining participants of that great struggle can scarcely realize. The people of Champaign county now active and prominent in all the social, business and political lines of life, know only of the civil war as they glean it from the pages of history, or listen to the reminiscences of some sexagenarian.

To portray at this time to the younger generation the intensity of the feeling among the people of the northern states is impossible. The enthusiasm and valor of the youthful patriots led many of them early into the field of adventure—to fame and to death; leaving in their paternal homes the sorrow and anguish of the possibilities of war. On the fifteenth of April, 1861, the telegraph lines conveyed to our county President Lincoln's proclamation calling for 75,000 men to crush the rising rebellion in the southern states. The echo of the first gun of the civil war, fired upon Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, South Carolina, April 12th, 1861, reverberated from hill-top to hill-top, across the peaceful valleys of our country, and our people then realized that war was upon us. The promptness with which the President's call for men was answered was amazing. Public meetings were assembled and patriotic and inspiring speeches were made to interested and enthusiastic audiences. The first meeting in the county was assembled in the courthouse and at the close of the address volunteers were called for and Captain B. Frank Ganson was the first lad in the county to respond to his country's call,

but he was quickly followed by several others at the same meeting. A full company was raised and rendezvoused at Camp Dennison, Ohio, when it was assigned to the Second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and mustered into the United States service on the 17th day of April for a period of three months. The ratio of men assigned to the different counties in the early period of the war was not closely adhered to. The volunteers from the state so largely exceeded the call that where they came from was of little importance, and no statistics of troops raised in the county was made a matter of record therein.

From the adjutant general's office at Columbus can be gathered data, interesting to those wishing to know something of the part taken by Champaign county in the early part of the civil war. October 1st, 1861, under the second call of the President for troops, an order was issued by Governor Dennison to raise a regiment of men within Champaign county for a period of three years, or during the war. The volunteers were rendezvoused at Camp McArthur, located on the agricultural society's grounds one mile south of the monument square, during the winter of '61 and '62. For about four months the camp was the central point of interest in the county. There were but six companies raised within the county; two were from Delaware, one from Union and one from Logan counties. They were organized and mustered into the United States service on the 17th day of December, as the Sixty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The regiment remained in Camp McArthur until

the 17th day of January, 1862, when it struck tents and left the county to join the Union army in West Virginia.

Nearly every family in the county was interested in the regiment either by the ties of blood or close friendship, and the regiment was always looked upon as Champaign county's own. Captain A. C. Deuel had been appointed Provost Marshal for Champaign county on Sept. 1st, 1862. There were enrolled within the county 4,112 men liable to military duty, between the ages of 18 and 45 years. There was constant recruiting at all times and the county at this time (Sept. 1st) was credited with 1,493 volunteers. Oct. 1st the county was credited with having furnished 1,705 volunteers. October 6th, 1862, the first draft was ordered in the state, but Champaign county having furnished more men than her allotted quota, there was no draft at that time in the county. The enrollment of men liable to military duty in the county in 1863 was 3,769, and the military committee was composed of the following members: William McDonald, chairman; Robert C. Fulton, secretary; John H. Ryan, Thomas Chance and Isaac Johnson.

This was the critical period of the civil war and Union meetings were held wherever there could be an audience assembled. Flag poles were raised at many cross-roads, and the stars and stripes were floated from every community and many private residences. The tri-colors of the Union flag were worn in rosettes, bows and various forms in the manifestations of their loyalty for the Union. The bone and brawn of our county answered the summons and volunteered in their country's service.

The surrender of Vicksburg, Miss., and the defeat and retreat of Lee from Gettysburg, Pa., marked the beginning of the end of the civil war. In 1864 there were 2,950 men enrolled for military duty and the committee was Major Charles C. Fulton, chairman; Robert C. Fulton, secretary; John H. Ryan, Thomas Chance, Isaac Johnson and William Colwell. The last call by the President was for 300,000 troops, December 19th, 1864, and Champaign county's quota was 266. Volunteers under the call credited to the county was not sufficient to cancel the quota assessed and nineteen recruits were drafted.

On May 6th, 1864, the 134th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry was mustered into the United States service for a term of 100 days at Camp Chase, Ohio. The regiment contained 750 men from Champaign county taken at a time when their services were greatly needed at home. The spring crops were to be planted and the harvest to be gathered to provide the necessities of life for those at home as well as the army at the front. While the men at the front; on the battlefield; on the march and in the bivouac were suffering all the tortures of war, the weaker ones at home were enduring sleepless, anxious moments for the fathers and brothers at night, and weary, irksome toil in the fields by day. Upon the women, the little children and the old men, in many families, depended the planting and cultivation of the crops and the harvesting of the wheat for that year.

Champaign county was credited with having furnished about 3,000 volunteers during the war. 203 of her soldiers reenlisted under a call for veterans from among those whose three year term of service had expired. Nearly one-seventh of the population of the county had entered the army and that, from among the stay of its people, left a void seriously felt in all the industries of the county. The war practically came to a close in April, 1865, and while there is no official public record known to exist in the county, from Beer's History of Champaign County, published in 1881, we gather the following statistics of the fatal casualties among the men enlisted from the county: "Killed in battle, 151; died of wounds, 78; died in Confederate prisons, 48; died by drowning, 3; died by steamboat explosion, 6; died by disease, 292. Total losses, 578." This is a very conservative estimate and does not contain a list of maimed and wounded that suffered until death, and many are yet carrying with them the plainly visible marks of wounds received in the service.

The ladies aid society, organized in the county with Mrs. Milo G. Williams as its president, did a grand and noble work in supplying the needs and delicacies to the sick and wounded troops which a government at such time is not always able to provide.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL URBANA

FLORICULTURE



VIEW OF ONE OF CAREY'S GREENHOUSES.

One of the best equipped green houses in Urbana is that of S. W. Carey the north end florist located on Bloomfield avenue. Although Mr. Carey was recently burned out entirely, he has rebuilt and refilled his large green houses with choice and rare flowers. He has five houses each seventy feet long and they are built in a substantial way, heated with hot water and equipped in a modern way throughout. Besides these five houses he has a building fifteen by seventy feet which is used for packing goods and storage purposes.

Mr. Carey is a young man full of ambition and by his honest efforts to please his large clientele he has built up a substantial trade which is growing every day. He is one of the leading florists of Urbana and Champaign county and his greenhouses at all times are filled with rare plants which are sold at a reasonable price. He is skillful in the work of caring for flowers and delicate plants and the people of Champaign county will do well to patronize him when in need of anything in the floral line for by leaving their order with Carey they are bound to have it filled according to orders and in the most skillful and artistic manner.

One of the specialties of Mr. Carey is cut flower work and his selection of designs of all kinds for funeral, lodge and other purposes is as fine as can be found anywhere. Mr. Carey is also an expert in designing and bedding for residences and lawns.

URBANA MONUMENTAL WORKS

This art, in better days, and in the estimation of the highest civilization, has ever held the place of honor, and justly so, for when all else has perished and been forgotten the worthy creation on the craft will still be there to testify to the genius that conceived the plan and skill of the hand that executed in imperishable granite and marble, forms of such wondrous beauty.

D. M. Bunnell came to Urbana in 1868 and has been proprietor of the above works since 1872, was born in Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, October 19, 1849. In his forty years of experience he has been cutter, letterer, carver, architect, sculptor and contractor. He is a competent judge of all the leading stone used for building purposes, and has done most of the cut stone work for churches, school houses and business blocks in Urbana for the last twenty years. West Liberty boasts of the finest all stone building in the state. The stone for this building Mr. Bunnell quarried out of the "Piatt" stone quarry near the Don Piatt Castle, two and one-half miles east of West Liberty, and by teams hauled to the school grounds and there cut into shape necessary, and the construction put up under his personal supervision.

A glance at the quarry and at the building one would think to construct such a handsome house from the former would be an impossibility. Mr. Bunnell has made a study of perfect construction in "Mausoleums." His system of ventilation is perfect, so that the building is free from odor at all times and under all circumstances. The building will need no repairs. Frost has no chance to pry apart joints, while the water is kept out, all of which he has overcome in his new Mausoleums, many of which can be seen in Ohio and Indiana.

To give a list of the names of monumental and Mausoleum work he has erected would require more space than is contained in this reference.



SPECIMEN MAUSOLEUM.

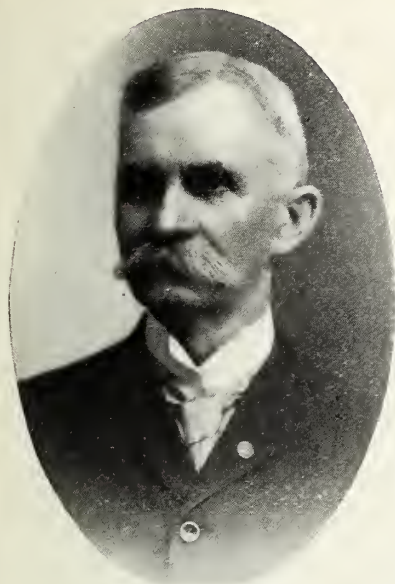
AN URBANA BRICK INDUSTRY

Although it has only been one year since the Illinois Car Company began the manufacturing of brick, they have turned out such a good grade that they have increased the capacity of their plant in the north end until now they have as complete a plant as can be found any where. This company owns about fifteen acres of very fine brick soil, from which they have been able to manufacture as fine a building brick as can be found on the market. They have been very successful in the sale of their product which is being shipped to Bellefontaine, Springfield and other points about Urbana. Besides those shipped thousands of the brick are being sold and used in this city every day. So good has their trade become that the company is selling brick as fast as it can make them and are almost unable to keep up with the demand.

Mr. T. A. Edmondson, the genial manager of the company, states that the capacity was now about thirty thousand daily, but that it would be increased as soon as possible to keep up with the increasing trade. One of the model Wellington machines has been installed on the plant and they are making what is known in the brick business as a "wet mud brick," which after burned makes the finest for building purposes. The company employs from twenty-five to thirty men. A siding has been run to the plant and the cars are loaded at the kiln, thereby saving a great deal of unnecessary hauling and reducing the shipping expenses of the concern.

The plant is thoroughly modern in every respect and should be visited by those interested to be fully appreciated.

A RELIABLE MUSIC DEALER



W. W. HUGHES

V. I. as member of regimental band, serving in West Virginia, after which he joined the Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, as principal musician until the last six months of the war, when he was appointed in charge of government mail and despatch service between Knoxville and Chattanooga, Tenn., at a time when a strong train guard was necessary to disperse the "Bushwhackers" that infested the country.

Mr. Hughes is the veteran music dealer of Urbana; starting in 1866, since which it has been continuous, with the exception of one year spent with a New York piano manufacturer in the tuning and repairing department. He knows the construction of a piano from A to Z, which has enabled him to give the highest and most permanent satisfaction to his patrons.

W. W. Hughes, the subject of this sketch is a direct descendent of prominent founders and settlers of Urbana and Champaign county. His grandfather, Rev. James Hughes was the first Presbyterian minister in the county. Preaching first in a log house on Locust street then at Buck Creek and then made pastor of the first organized Presbyterian church at Urbana, afterwards first president of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, at which W. W. Hughes was a student for a number of years. His aunt was the wife of Col. William Ward.

Mr. Hughes entered the civil war with the 66th O.

A MODERN GROCERY

The subject of this sketch, George Mott, has been conducting a grocery store on Miami street for the past five years and has built up one of the best grocery trades in the city of Urbana. Mr. Mott was born in Cincinnati in 1879 and soon after completing his education he took up the work of studying the grocery business with the idea of making that business his profession. His success has proven that he started right and has followed up his own original ideas until today he has a store filled with the choicest of stock and is up-to-date in every way.

In 1900 he was married to Miss Mamie Stickel and to this union two sons have been born.

He is secretary of the Fraternal Order of Eagles in this city having been elected when the lodge was first instituted and is a member of the Home Guards of America and the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Mott is one of the substantial business men of Urbana and his business is growing larger every year and it can be depended upon that in after years Mr. George Mott will be numbered among the successful firms of the city for by his modern and honest ways of doing business he cannot help but succeed in whatever he undertakes.



GEORGE MOTT

A COVERED LUMBER YARD



JOSEPH MURPHY

Foremost among the lumber merchants of this section of Ohio is Joseph Murphy, of Urbana. From a small beginning Mr. Murphy's business has gradually increased and today it stands at the head of its class in the territory to which its activities extend. Energy and business ability, coupled with conservative and honest methods are the factors which have combined to make the Murphy lumber plant the best equipped institution of its kind in the state.

Mr. Murphy was born near Covington in 1860. At the age of five years he removed to Versailles, where he attended the public schools. From 1879 to 1887 he was engaged in the lumber business in that town, and at

the expiration of that period located in Covington, where he established a lumber yard. In 1894 he started an additional yard at West Milton and in 1895 still another at New Carlisle. He disposed of the New Carlisle yard in 1899, but still owns and conducts the yards at West Milton and Covington.

In April, 1902, Mr. Murphy came to Urbana and acquired the interests of Cool & Hubbell. In 1904 he erected a new and modern planing mill, which has a shop in connection, and which is equipped with all the most improved machinery and appli-

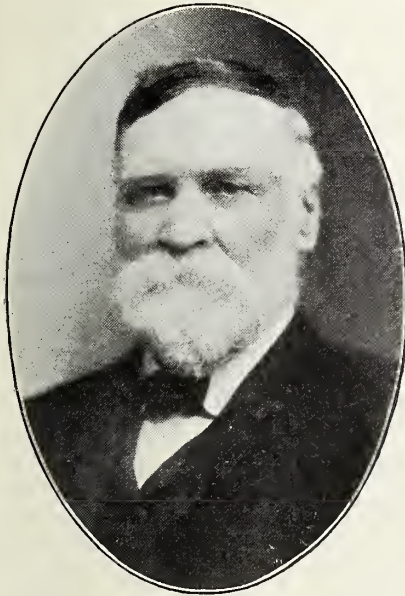
ances. The building comprises a floor space of 6000 square feet situated on the original site of the Colwell Lumber Company plant on West Court street, the ground area of which constitutes one acre. Men engaged in this line of business who visit Urbana unite in saying that Mr. Murphy's plant is the most finely equipped in the Central States.

Mr. Murphy has built up a large business. He possesses the reputation of being reliable, conservative and energetic, and he takes high rank in the commercial circles of the city of which he is an honored citizen and successful business man.



MURPHY'S LUMBER YARD

THE GOLDEN GRAIN



W. A. NUTT

W. A. Nutt, dealer in grain, seeds, flour and cement, is one of the best known men in this line in this section of the state. He was born one mile north of Sidney, O., Mar. 28th, 1843, attended the schools of the vicinity and later was employed on a farm.

At the age of eighteen he enlisted in Co. F, 20th O. V. I., Second Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps. Mr. Nutt was mustered into the Union service as a private Sept. 16, 1861, and was honorably discharged at the close of the hostilities July 16, 1865, with the rank of sergeant major. His regiment was in fifty-two

battles, all victories, and was never defeated, and marched with Sherman to the Sea. Mr. Nutt's record may be justly termed gallant and meritorious.

After the war he became a member of the firm of Nutt Bros., grain dealers, at Pemberton, Ohio, continuing thus for five years. He then spent a similar period as a contractor, constructing gravel roads in Shelby, Union, Hardin, Logan and Marion counties. For twenty-five years he was a resident of Quincy, Ohio, being engaged in the grain and lumber business and in 1898 established his present Panhandle grain elevator at 705 Miami

street, Urbana. He also has an interest in an elevator at St. Johns, Auglaize county. Mr. Nutt's local elevator has a capacity of 50,000 bushels. He buys locally and as far west as the Mississippi river, shipping to eastern points, the grain being cleaned at and forwarded from this city. Mr. Nutt is a member of W. A. Brand Post, G. A. R., the K. of P. and J. O. U. A. M., holding honorary membership in the latter organization. He resides at 112 Lafayette avenue.

E. T. WOODCOCK

The accompanying picture is a good likeness of E. T. Woodcock one of the oldest business men in Urbana. He has been a dealer in grain and wool in this city since 1879 and has done much for the benefit of the city. His large elevator and warehouses are located on West Miami street, and he can always be found there attending to the wants of his many customers.

Mr. Woodcock is of that class of men, who by upright conduct and fair dealing, not only succeed in life, but who are helpful to any community in which they live. All of his dealings as a business man have been marked by these high standards.



E. T. WOODCOCK

CHAMPAIGN SANITARIUM

The Champaign Sanitarium Company was organized in October, 1904, for the purpose of combining under one management the Parkhurst Willow Bark Sanitarium at St. Paris, Ohio, with the Champaign Sanitarium Company of Urbana, Ohio. It is their business to help people get well if they are sick, to rest and recuperate them if they are tired and nervous, and to free them from the bondage of alcohol or drug addiction. Their chief aim is to supply all the needs of those requiring other than home treatment, whether their disorder be mental or physical.

To the accomplishment of this they have instituted a system comprising everything recognized by present day leaders in the medical and surgical profession as being rational and reasonable in the treatment of both mental and physical ailments.

The sanitarium building is one hundred and fifty feet in length by fifty feet in width and four stories high, giving a floor

space of twenty-two thousand square feet. Furnishing first-class accommodation to at least one hundred patients, the building is so constructed that all its rooms are outside rooms, well lighted and ventilated. A broad central stairway leads from the basement to the top of the building and from which point a view of the surrounding country is had for a distance of three or four miles in every direction.

On the second floor they have an amusement hall, fifty feet square. In the hall is a large stage, it affording room for theatricals, lectures and all kinds of amusements.

The hall also contains billiard and pool tables, horizontal bars, dumb bells, clubs, and such other amusements as can be

found within doors. All of the patients take daily exercise in this hall, which is easily reached from all parts of the building.

The plan of the building is such as to give sunlight and ventilation to every room in the house. There are no dark in-



THE CHAMPAIGN SANITARIUM.



RECEPTION ROOM

side rooms, but all are bright and cheerful. Every detail for the comfort and convenience of the guests is supplied, urban and long distance telephones, sanitary plumbing, electric lighting, and gas for both light and fuel.

The first floor is given to offices, consultation rooms, laboratories, lobbies, reception parlors, dining rooms, pantries, treatment and electrical rooms. Extensive improvements are now in progress which will make the home of the Sanitarium, both interior and exterior, one of the most beautiful and completely equipped institutions of its kind in the country.

In the medical department are treated all general diseases—rheumatism, blood disorders, stomach, intestinal, liver, kidney, and in fact all organic and visceral derangements. Under the surgical department are classified and treated all cases requiring surgical attention from the least minor surgical procedure to the most extensive surgical operation. In the department for nervous diseases are included all cases belonging to the class known as nervous diseases, such as neurasthenia, nervous pros-

tration, insomnia, hysteria, chorea, migraine, locomotor ataxia, aphasia, the different varieties of paralysis, etc.

There is no class of patients demanding so much in the way of special preparation in the execution of essential principles of recovery as those who have been so unfortunate as to be crippled or deformed. Years of practical experience have demonstrated that to treat hip joint disease, spinal disease, disease of the bones, paralysis, stiff joints, spinal curvature, club feet, knock knees, bow legs, pigeon toes, wry neck and all other deformities of the body, special apparatuses in the way of braces and mechanical appliances must be at command. All such braces are made under the personal supervision of a medical director.

The Champaign Sanitarium Company has provided for the psychopathic department a separate ward and club room, completely isolated from the rest of the building. The subject of alcoholism and drug addiction are arranged for in separate apartments where they will receive the best treatment known to medical science, under the immediate treatment of an experienced physician in this particular line.

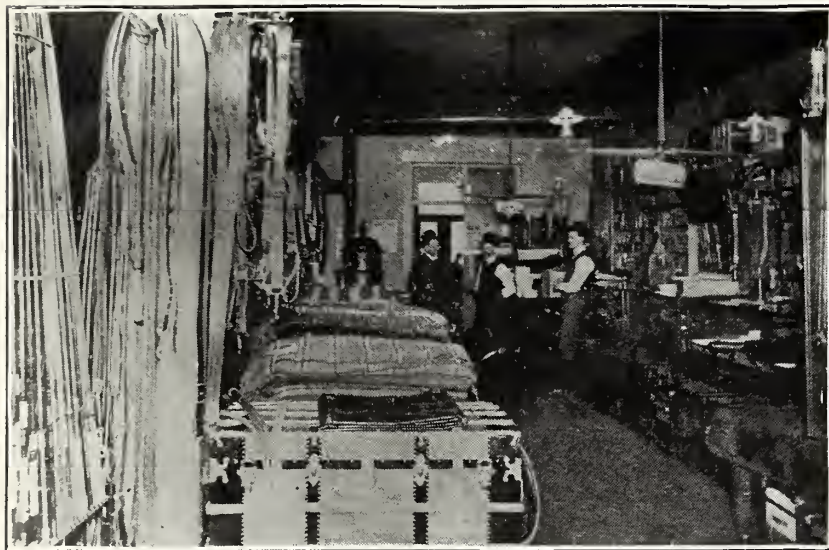


CLUB ROOM

Marion W. Thomas is president and general manager, while Dr. G. W. Pickering is chairman of the board of physicians. M. R. Talbot is the treasurer and M. J. Scott is secretary. The of-

ficers, managers and physicians are men of high standing in the community, and their connection with the institution is in itself a guarantee of its reliability and trust-worthiness.

MANUFACTURE OF HARNESS



INTERIOR VIEW OF C. A. HARMSTEAD & CO.

From an obscure beginning the firm of C. A. Harmstead & Company, has gradually forged ahead, and today is in the forefront of like establishments in Champaign county. The business had its inception in a room over Guyselman's jewelry store where it was established by C. A. Harmstead. Later the proprietor purchased the store of Mr. Housekeeper on Scioto street and eleven years ago occupied the present well equipped quarters of the establishment in the southeast angle of Monument Square. At this time E. W. Holding purchased a half interest in the firm, which thereupon assumed the style of C. A. Harmstead & Co. One year ago Mr. Holding and C. A. Harmstead purchased the building which they have greatly improved and provided with additional stock and equipment.

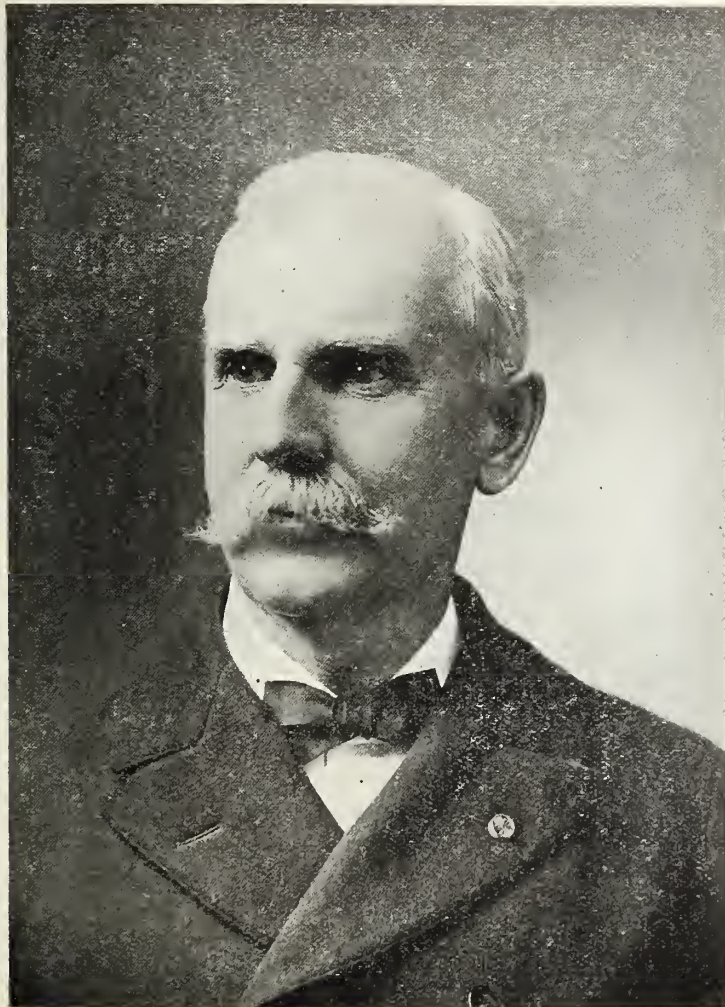
The firm manufactures the best grade of harness and makes a specialty of bicycle repairing, besides dealing extensively in buggies, harness, bicycles, trunks, valises, sewing machines, cameras and supplies, cutlery, guns, revolvers, ammunition, fishing tackle, vehicle tires, etc. Its trade is large and its stock is superior quality.

C. A. Harmstead & Company rank high in commercial circles, and constitutes one of the leading houses of this city and county.

THE NEW YORK CASH STORE

Although only four years old the New York Cash Store has come to be recognized as one of the best places in the city for the busy housewife to do her shopping. The store is located in the southwest angle of the public square and is up-to-date in every way. The store was started by O. J. Jones only four years ago, and has grown until today the room occupied by them is filled

from top to bottom with all the latest and newest creations in their line. They keep besides ladies furnishing goods, china and tinware, and, in fact, they have about everything that is generally found in such a store. And above all they do a strictly cash business and have the latest goods, always fresh and up-to-date and sell them at prices as low as they can be sold anywhere. Keep your eye on the New York Cash Store and watch it grow.



A. F. VANCE, Jr.

OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY

The banks of Champaign county show that the county is in a prosperous condition. The banks of a community speak more than words concerning its financial development and the banks of this county show that this community stands high in the financial circles of the state. In Urbana the national banks combined have a capital stock of \$300,000. The surplus fund and undivided profits amount to \$244,670.50. The money deposited, subject to checks in the Urbana banks, amounts to \$854,561.55.

The three national banks in Urbana, Ohio, have aggregate resources, according to recent official statements, amounting to \$1,808,832, nearly two million dollars. The total outside liabilities of these institutions are only \$1,267,476; there is consequently an excess of \$541,356 in present assets over and above the full equivalent for every dollar of deposits, circulation and all outside obligations. Each bank shows perfectly satisfactory conditions in the reports dated May 29, 1905, and, assuming the continuance of their respective managing officers and directors, it is safe to say that the people of Urbana and the surrounding country have as good and as strong banks as can be found anywhere in the state.

In Champaign county there are three banks in Urbana, two in Mechanicsburg, one in St. Paris, one in North Lewisburg, and one in Woodstock. The banks of the county combined have a capital stock of \$502,100. The surplus fund of all of the banks of the county amount to \$350,670.50. The money on deposit in the banks in the county amounts to \$1,631,561.55, over one and one-half millions of dollars.

THE CHAMPAIGN NATIONAL BANK

The Champaign National Bank is the successor to the Champaign County Bank which was organized in 1851 under the Free Banking System, known as "Free Bank." It was under the bank

of issue act of Ohio. In 1865 it was reorganized as a national bank and the name was changed to the Champaign National Bank. The charter was re-extended in 1885 and again in 1905.

The directors are C. H. Marvin, S. M. Mosgrove, Joel Reid, Sherman Thompson, T. M. Todd, J. P. Hance, J. S. Logan and W. R. Ross. The officers are Joel Reid, President; Sherman Thompson, Vice-President; W. R. Ross, Cashier; F. M. Ambrose, Assistant Cashier; P. C. Todd, Teller. The capital stock is \$100,000; surplus fund, \$20,000; undivided profits, \$17,136.02; and deposits, \$202,475.82.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF URBANA

The National Bank of Urbana is the immediate successor of the Third National Bank of Urbana, which was chartered in 1872. After a prosperous career of 20 years, it was wisely decided by the active managers of the Third National to place it in voluntary liquidation, close up its business, organize a new bank that should contain the best blood of the old bank, and add such new elements as would bring it into the widest practical touch with the leading business interests of the city and county.

The new organization, known as "The National Bank of Urbana," was duly chartered and authorized to begin business October 17, 1892. The real estate, fixtures of the old Third, together with its accounts and good will, were retained by the new institution, and an encouraging increase in patronage was enjoyed from the outset.

The capital stock of the National Bank is \$100,000; surplus fund, \$25,000; undivided profits, \$14,898.03; loans and discounts, \$265,233.01. While safety and conservatism constitute the basis of its policy, the bank makes every effort to encourage banking among firms, individuals and corporations, and to further every worthy enterprise as far as sound and legitimate banking principles will permit.

The officers and directors are all prominent as successful business men, and represent the agricultural, manufacturing, commercial and legal interests of the county. They are as follows: President, William R. Warnock; Vice President, J. J. Mumper; Cashier, A. F. Vance, Jr.; Assistant Cashier, W. C. Berry; Teller, J. C. Powers; Bookkeeper, Harry D. Baker. Directors: W. R.

Warnock, J. J. Mumper, A. F. Vance, Jr., T. T. Brand, M. H. Crane, Thos. C. Berry, W. B. Marvin and C. B. Heiserman. The executive manager, Major Vance, has been connected with the continuous life of the two institutions for thirty years, most of the time as cashier, and during this long period the bank has made an excellent record.

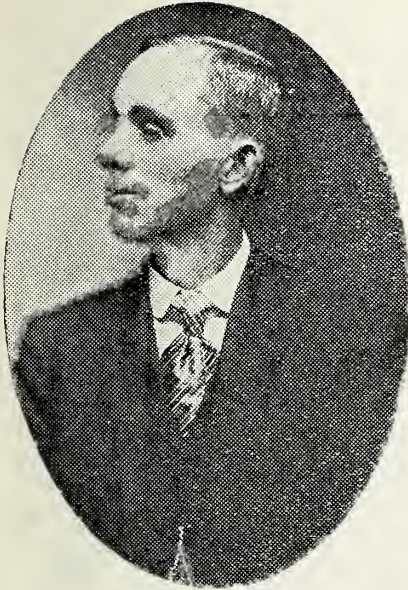
A POPULAR PUBLIC CLUB



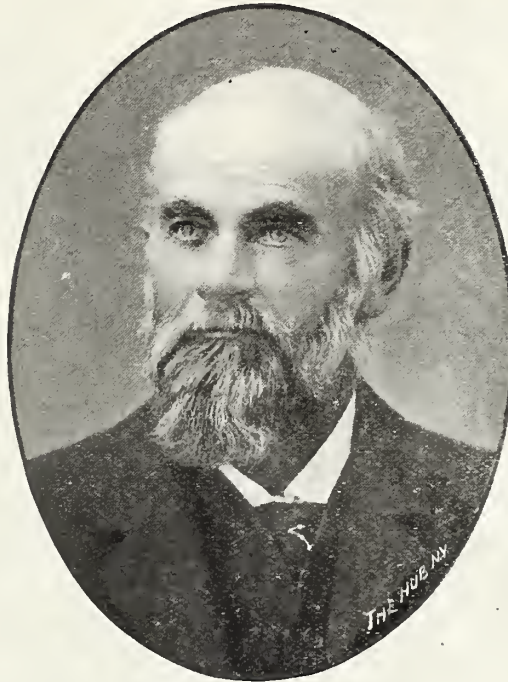
INTERIOR VIEW OF THE BRUNSWICK.

The absence of a private club in Urbana had long been felt until the establishment of "The Brunswick." This popular resort not only supplies the place of a well regulated club, but it also is a place of amusement. "The Brunswick" is decidedly an institution of Urbana, the like of which few cities possess. Combined with a first-class cafe are billiards and bowling alleys. The place is conducted upon the most approved plans, hygienically, morally and otherwise. The proprietors, Messrs. Julius Weber and Sidney Bates are of that type of men who will insure a high class place where all may safely and properly go while they remain in charge.

POPULAR VEHICLES

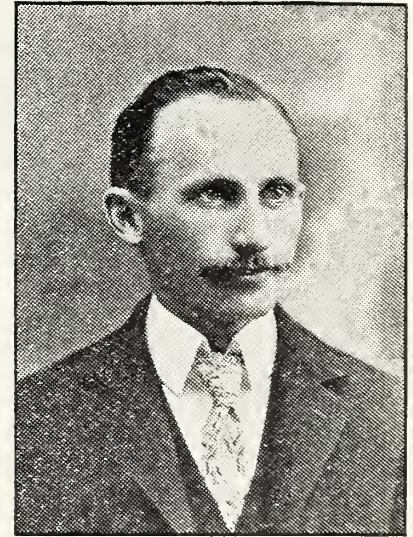


A. H. GAUMER



E. B. GAUMER,

Founder of E. B. Gaumer and Sons.
Died October 19, 1903.



GEORGE GAUMER

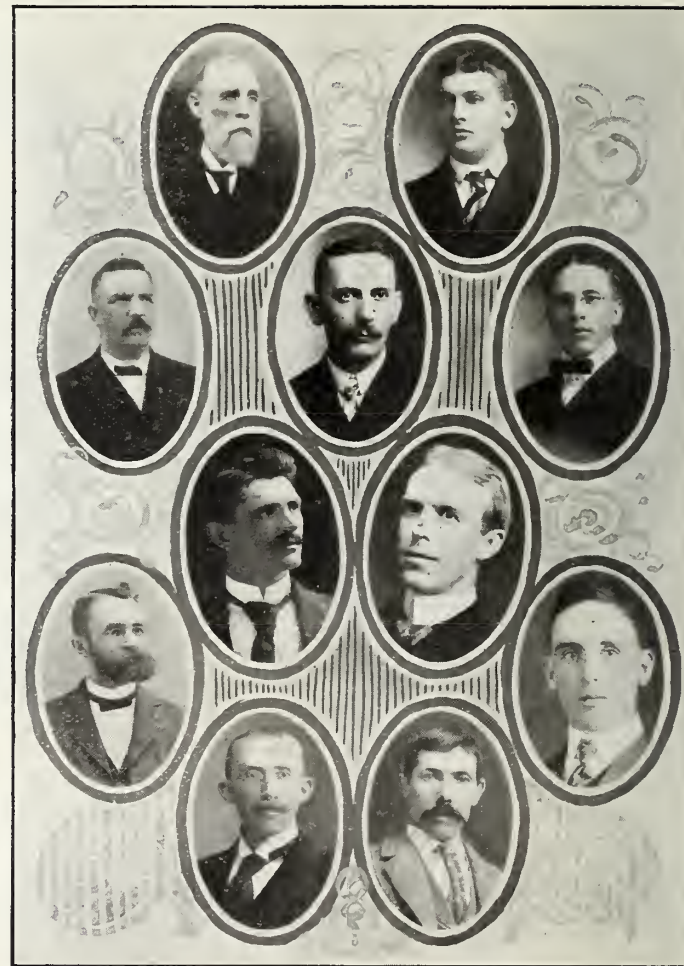
Hand made vehicles never lose their popularity. Their durability and general usefulness will always provide a market for them over the all-factory made. Among the other industries of this county in this line is that of E. B. Gaumer and sons, which ranks at the top not only for the quality of its product but for straightforward, upright dealing. A. H. and George Gaumer

are now the active members of the firm which manufactures high grade pony vehicles for domestic and foreign trade and have made exhibits at most of the prominent fairs and dealers' exhibits made in different states always coming away with the highest honors. The Urbana pony vehicles are built under their personal supervision after the most approved designs and they have built up a very large trade.

URBANA BUSINESS MEN



Reading from left to right beginning at the top: Frank Houston, Peter Johnson, O. T. Trimble, S. G. Hovey, G. H. Humphreys, R. H. Robson, C. C. Scherer, G. M. Stadler, George Mott, James S. Robison, C. E. Pippitt.



Reading from left to right beginning at the top: B. A. Aughinbaugh, W. E. Dimond, S. R. Caldwell, C. F. Guyselman, F. E. Bradley, H. U. King, R. E. Humphreys, H. S. Morgan, W. J. Knight, Samuel Bianchi, H. H. Banta.

CANNING AS AN ART

One of the recent additions to the manufacturing industries of Urbana is the McCoy Canning Company's plant located along the tracks of the Big Four railroad. This company was incorporated under the laws of Ohio in December, 1903, with a capital stock of \$100,000 divided into 1000 shares of \$100 each. The officers are: R. G. McCoy, President and Treasurer, Edward Inskeep, Vice-President, F. M. Shook, Secretary. The above men-

1903, they selected this city as a site for building a new plant, owing to its excellent shipping facilities and the fertility of the surrounding land.

The factory is operated to its full capacity during August, September and October, giving employment to from 250 to 300 people. The plant is equipped with three complete lines of machinery for canning sugar corn, each line having a capacity of



PLANT OF THE McCOY CANNING COMPANY

tioned officers together with R. M. Wardell and C. D. Northrup form the board of directors.

The members of this firm are men of wide experience in the canning business, each being an expert in his particular line, and all being formerly connected with the canneries in Circleville, Ohio. Having disposed of their interests there in the fall of

40,000 2-pound cans in ten hours thus enabling them to pack 120,000 cans per day.

At present this firm is giving its whole attention to canning sugar corn, but later on they will add the canning of other vegetables and fruits to their business, which will materially lengthen their canning season, and furnish employment for a longer period.

THE JOHNSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Incorporated

This industry was inaugurated in Urbana in 1902. Mr. J. B. Johnson, who is the president of the company, at that time was making a trip throughout the west in the interest of the W. H. Marvin Company, and his attention was called to a certain ingenious device placed in an oil can to control the flow of oil. He immediately negotiated with the parties who had control of

iron ware, which was entered into. The company is supplying throughout the United States some of the largest railroads with these articles.

In 1904 the manufacture of rural free delivery mail boxes was taken up, made in compliance with the requirements of the Post Office Department. The purpose has been to make a box



SCENE IN FACTORY OF THE JOHNSON MFG. CO.

the device for its purchase, and the business of manufacturing it was installed in Urbana. The sale of this article is largely confined to the railroads.

It was soon ascertained that the plant was equal to the manufacture of other railroad supplies, such as engine buckets, tallow pots, torches and a general line of railroad tin and galvanized

that fully complied with the requirements of the Department at a price much less than had heretofore been offered the public. These have been distributed through the largest wholesale hardware concerns in the United States.

J. B. Johnson is president and C. F. Johnson secretary and general manager.

THE RED ROPE HALTER

The story of the red rope halter of the Green Halter Company is interesting. Two farmer boys near Mt. Vernon, Ohio, were wise enough to see the necessity of and demand for a cheap and useful halter. They produced it in what is known as the Green halter. Being poor like most other geniuses they borrowed \$10 to buy rope with which to make them. These were peddled

concern sent out 300,000 halters to all parts of the United States. At least three-fourths of the jobbers of this country handle the Green halter, such is its popularity, based on its utility and cheapness. The company makes eight different styles of halters, and employs 25 people in the factory. The "red rope halter" is known far and wide, and wherever it is known is likewise known



THE RED ROPE HALTER.

about the country. From this small, insignificant beginning they grew. They had a factory of their own which was eventually destroyed by fire at Mechanicsburg. It was then that Urbana capital purchased the patent and business and brought the concern to this city.

Since this time the business has grown and swelled until it is of much importance, at least to its promoters. Last year the

the city of its creation.

James B. Johnson is the president of the Green Halter Company, while his brother, Charles F. Johnson, is the general manager of the plant. This is one of the quiet little industries of Urbana which "makes no fuss," and about which little is heard, but it is nevertheless one of the most profitable to its investors and likewise a benefit to the country.

THE MAMMOTH FURNISHING COMPANY



GEORGE McCONNELL

The leading establishment of its kind in Champaign county and one whose trade extends all over Central Ohio is the Mammoth Furnishing Company of Urbana. Since its establishment this firm has experienced a rapid, yet healthy and substantial growth, and today it ranks in the forefront of this branch of mercantile activity.

"The Mammoth," as it is familiarly known throughout this section of the state, is located in the handsome and imposing building at 119 North Main street. The structure is three stories in height, each floor having a space of 4,000 square feet.

Here may be found a full and complete line of furniture, carpets, wall paper, draperies and in fact a general stock of household furnishings.

The company also occupies one floor of the adjoining Cheet-ham building, which has an area of 2450 square feet and which is utilized as a store room. The trade of the concern extends largely to Springfield, a fact, which, in itself, is an eloquent tribute to the progressive management of the Mammoth.

The Mammoth Furnishing Company was organized in February, 1903, with a capital of \$50,000, succeeding Johnson &

Rock. The officers of the company are: President, D. S. Perry; Vice-President, W. W. Rock; Secretary and Treasurer, George McConnell. The above gentlemen, together with John P. Neer and P. L. Clark, constitute the directorate. All of the directors are prominent in their several spheres of activity, and their connection with the firm alone insures its stability and inspires the public confidence.

The Mammoth has rapidly forged to the front as leader in the floor covering line, and by carrying an immense assortment of good goods and selling them at prices that please. Quality is guaranteed always and the purchaser may bring his furniture back if misrepresented. The firm has bought very heavily in matting, and the designs are better than ever before.



W. W. ROCK

They take particular pride in the wall paper department and endeavor to keep fully abreast of the times, sparing neither time nor money to carry in stock all that is best in all grades of the staple papers, no matter what grade is required.

The Mammoth carries a full and varied line of iron beds, dressers, chiffoners, carpet sweepers, sideboards, dining tables, dining chairs, kitchen cabinets, library furniture, go-carts, lace curtains, etc, etc. They will be pleased to show you samples and submit prices.

THE URBANA WOOLEN MILLS

Among the manufacturing concerns which have contributed in a large measure to the industrial prosperity of Urbana are the Urbana Woolen Mills. That these mills are of pronounced commercial importance to our immediate vicinity is demonstrated by the fact that the greater part of the wool is purchased from local growers.

The plant was established in 1816 and has been an active industry since its inception. It still continues under the firm name of Henry Fox & Co., although the proprietorship is now vested in John Hume and Major E. B. Hall. The latter is the resident and managing partner, while the former is a non-resident. Connected with the business are J. Milton Johnson, with this firm for over 25 years, and Charles Holding, who has held the position of superintendent for over 30 years.

The mills give steady employment to about sixty people, male and female, and have been in active operation every working hour for the past five years. The factory is impressive and picturesque in its architecture and surroundings. The grounds comprise a tract of sixteen acres and include a large pond of pure spring water, which is invaluable for cleansing the wools, and also a reserve power supply for the machinery of the mills.

SCIENTIFIC PLUMBING

The pioneer plumbing establishment of Urbana is that owned by H. W. Roberts, although the proprietor himself is one of the youngest business men of the city. Mr. Roberts was born in Urbana where he has lived and prospered. He learned the trade under Edward Hamm, of Dayton, Ohio, who was then employed by A. C. Humphreys, but now owning probably the largest and most extensive plumbing establishment of the Gem City. After leaving the employ of Mr. Humphreys, Mr. Roberts entered into partnership with Harry Patrick, under the firm name of Roberts and Patrick. He soon, however, bought the entire business and about four years ago removed to his present large and commodious quarters in the Creager room on South Main street.

He was the first plumber of Urbana to establish a show room



WOOLEN MILLS

for his superb line of goods, thus setting a precedent that others were forced to follow. This establishment makes a specialty of bath room outfits and their customers are numbered by the score, having the patronage of those who are particular and who desire only skilled workmanship. For some years past their annual exhibits at the county fair have been especially attractive, showing as they do, material and workmanship unexcelled by any. Mr. Roberts is a most pleasant and affable business man and a leader in the art of sanitary plumbing.

BLACK DIAMONDS



PACKER'S COAL YARD.

An Urbana merchant who has risen to a substantial position in the business circles of the city, and who has won the confidence of the public by honest methods and fair dealing is S. L. Packer, the well known coal dealer.

Mr. Packer was born in Concord township, Champaign county, in 1872. He was educated in the district schools, and at the Urbana high school. Upon leaving school he engaged in farming until 1890, when he accepted a position with Cone Bros., remaining one year. He again in 1891 resumed farming until March, 1905, when he purchased the coal, coke, cement and wood business of H. C. Stalder, and has since successfully conducted this enterprise, retaining the old customers of the firm and attracting many new ones besides.

Mr. Packer deals in Hocking, Jackson, Pocahontas, Virginia and Splint. These are strictly high grades of coal and thoroughly reliable. In buying there the purchaser may rest assured that they are just as they are represented. Mr. Packer also handles a full and complete line of coke, coal and wood, in which he does a large business. His bins are spacious and modern, and he has several delivery wagons constantly in his service.

In fraternal circles Mr. Packer is popular and prominent, being a member of the Odd Fellows and Eagles and is a good citizen, one whom by honest toil has worked himself into the confidence of Urbanites.

SPARKLING JEWELS

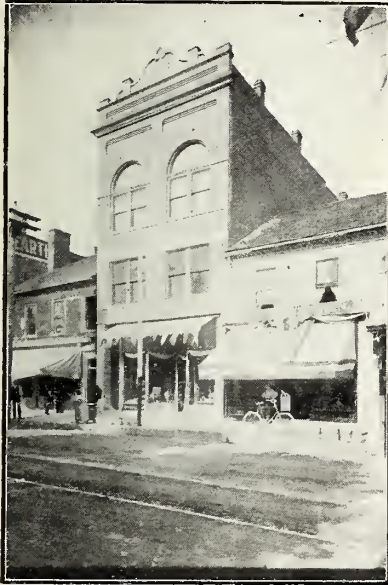
Not the least among the many splendid business houses of Urbana is the jewelry trade. Few cities of Urbana's dimensions can boast of such excellently equipped stores in this line, and standing at the top is that of H. B. Conyers.

H. B. Conyers served an apprenticeship of four years with P. R. Bennett from 1882 to 1886. After leaving Urbana he worked as a journeyman for three years, and started in business at Chillicothe, Illinois, in 1889. He was located there for ten years where he carried on a successful business. In April, 1899, he

sold his business to come to Urbana, plans having matured that he had worked and hoped for since leaving Urbana thirteen years before.

Mr. Conyers is permanently located in the Weaver block, northwest angle of the square, and has a stock in size and quality that is a credit to our city. Associated with him and has been for sixteen years is Frank Conyers, a brother. Both of these men have by their ability as workmen, and selling only goods that can be recommended, gained reputations and established a business that is most desirable.

THE HARDWARE TRADE



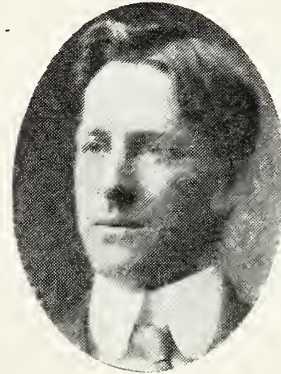
STORE OF AMBROSE & KNIGHT

The men who compose this firm are J. W. Ambrose and W. J. Knight. We are constrained to class this concern among the youngest in the business life of the city, they having begun business under the above name in January of this centennial year.

But while the firm of Ambrose & Knight is comparatively new to our citizens, both Mr. Ambrose and Mr. Knight are natives of Champaign county. Both received thorough educational training in our public schools, both became teachers for a time in the schools of their native township, Urbana, and Mr. Knight pursued a higher educational course at Oberlin College, from which institution he

graduated in the class of '89.

Many of the county's best young men left its borders and cast their lot in other places, but Messrs. Knight and Ambrose, though as well equipped by the schools as any, decided to remain at home and work out their fortune amid familiar scenes. They began business life in Urbana about three years ago as members of the Hardware Supply Company. Prior to that time Mr. Ambrose had been a traveler, first for Amos B. McNairy & Co., Paint M'f'g'rs., of Cleveland, Ohio, and later for the Van Camp Hardware & Iron Co., of Indianapolis. In December, 1904, they disposed of their interests in the Hardware Supply Company, and



J. W. AMBROSE



W. J. KNIGHT

a month later, purchased the hardware and stove stock of S. E. Hodge, on the corner of Court and Main streets.

Being dissatisfied with the cramped quarters in which this store was located they leased the beautiful and commodious store room in the new Vattel building, two doors north of the old store, and opened their business in the new place on June 1st, 1905. It has been the ambition of these men to give Urbana a modern, up-to-date, hardware store, conducted upon the best approved business principles. A visit to their new store will tell you how much they have accomplished toward this commendable object in the very brief time they have been a part of our business life. No greater transformation has been wrought, no more rapid strides have been made toward modernizing a business by any concern in the city than has been done by these two pushing, determined young men, in a brief six months.

Their stock now occupies a floor space of 5,000 square feet, and comprises all kinds of hardware, stoves, seeds, paints, gas goods, enameled ware, cooking ware, and many kindred lines. This store is deservedly popular, and is much admired by every one who likes to see "sumthin' doin'."



FROM FOREST TO LUMBER

Sherman Huston is one of the best known saw mill men in the central part of Ohio and has been following the business for more than thirty-five years. Mr. Huston was born in Richland county in 1840 and served with distinction in the 102th Ohio Regiment during the fighting days in the sixties. He first came to Champaign county in 1868 when he began doing a milling business in Concord township. Since then at various times and places he has conducted mills and has had as many as three mills going at one time. At the present time he has only the one mill which is located near the Barlow and Kent Company in the west end just off of Miami street and here he has a mill that is modern in every way and one that is fully up-to-date and an average force of fifteen men are employed to take care of the trade.

Mr. Huston's business has grown every year until now he enjoys one of the largest mill trades in the county.

AN OLD FAMILIAR CORNER

Mr. George W. Cramer, is proprietor of the drug business located on the corner of the public square and Scioto street. This is one of the pioneer business houses of this city, being established by Dr. J. S. Carter back in 1854. A few years after Mr. J. W. Anderson became associated with him as a partner. This old firm of Carter and Anderson was very favorably known to the trade in Champaign county in its early days. Mr. Cramer at the age of 14 years entered the store as a clerk, forming a liking for the business he took a special course in pharmacy, and then continued with the old firm. In 1880 he became Mr. Anderson's partner, and in 1896 purchased Mr. Anderson's interest.

and has since been sole proprietor.

Mr. Cramer is a registered pharmacist, a member of the Drug Merchants of America and the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. Cramer was born and raised in Urbana, his parents having moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1854.

This firm does a general drug business, handling everything pertaining to a first-class pharmacy. They are also large dealers in paints and painters materials. Mr. Cramer's efforts to meet the requirement of his patrons, and to handle nothing but the purest and best goods obtainable is appreciated by the public, and the store enjoys a reputation second to none in the county.

FAMILIAR TERMS



W. E. BROWN

"In the Corner" is a term in the nomenclature of Champaign county that is destined to become historic. Its significance is at once recognized as the mot de passe of W. E. Brown, the popular clothier who occupies the northwest angle of the public square, where for fifteen years he has conducted a rapidly growing business in wearing apparel for men and boys. More farmers address Mr. Brown by the title of "Hats" than do those by his proper name, and all on account of the emphasis he places on man's headgear. It is an art to be able to associate some feature of one's

business with one's personal self. Such an accomplishment is regarded as the crowning success of the advertising art. In this Mr. Brown has succeeded admirably, which has contributed no little to the wide popularity of his store.

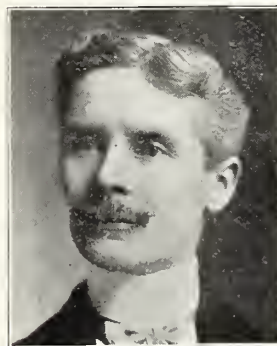
PUBLIC LIGHTING

Electricity is accepted as the power for the future. That mysterious something which is not a fluid yet a substance; intangible yet so potent; unknown, yet understood as to its results and influence, has seized upon the material world and become the most potent factor in our business life. Urbana has had an electric lighting system since the use of electricity became general. The "wonderful light that makes night as bright as day," as the ring-master used to say when the electric light was

exhibited as a curiosity under canvas, has been familiar to the Urbana public for more than twenty years. But recently a new plant has been constructed, or more properly is now in the course of construction. The new plant is the product of a new company, The Urbana Light Company, which has succeeded the old concern. For the old antiquated and inadequate machinery the new company is substituting one of the most modernly equipped plants in the country. The county seat will in the future be one of the brightest and best lighted cities on the continent. The new plant will have ample capacity for lighting and all other purposes necessary.

The most modern machinery, appliances, construction, lamps, etc., will be employed. The plant will be new from its foundation stone to the roof. The machinery, now in place and in actual operation has been built and erected by the most competent artisan in the nation.

WHITE FRONT JEWELRY STORE



G. J. WILLIAMS

No man in central Ohio is more prominent or more widely and favorably known in the jewelry business than G. Judd Williams, proprietor of the "White Front" jewelry store. This establishment is headquarters for all that is best and up-to-date in this branch of mercantile activity.

Mr. Williams was born in New Hudson, New York. In 1872 he left his native state and came to Urbana, where he learned the trade of jeweler with P. R. Bennett. At the expiration of ten years' service he entered into partnership with Mr. Bennett. In 1886 this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Williams went into business for himself. He continued at the old stand for five years, thence moving to Monument Square, where he remained twelve years. He then purchased the Busser building on

“The Satisfactory Store”



HITT'S STORE IN 1850

The store of Hitt & Fuller, dry goods merchants, is the pioneer store of Urbana and Champaign county. This store has been in existence, although under different names, for nearly a century and today is one of the most prominent business establishments in the county. The store has been noted far and wide for its enterprise, its thrift, its accommodations and its financial strength, and today it stands as one of the most successful monuments of business energy and commercial integrity in this community.

Mr. George W. Hitt, the active member of the firm, is



**URBANA'S
LARGEST
AND
MOST
POPULAR
DRY
GOODS
HOUSE**



HITT'S STORE TODAY.

conducting the business with marked success and enterprise. He is today one of our most prominent business men and manages this establishment with consummate tact and ability. He has much to do with the growth and development of the firm. Mr. Hitt is ably assisted by his son, Joseph W. Hitt, who is the advertising manager of the firm. Mr. G. W. Hitt was born in Urbana in 1850 and has been prominently identified with the interests of the city all his life. He was married in 1878 to Miss Julia J. Vanmeter.

MOORE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE

Moore's Business College and School of Shorthand, located at Urbana, Ohio, is an institution which imparts to the youth a sound training—one which serves as a practical, money-producing asset, and one which enables the graduate to gain a comfortable livelihood as soon as the course is completed. This college was established December 4, 1899, and from an insignificant inception, it has developed into one of the most completely equipped commercial and shorthand institutions in the Middle West.

The business and shorthand courses offered by the college are thorough and modern, in keeping with the requirements of actual business as it is transacted to-day.

Furthermore, Moore's College places a greater number of typewriters at the disposal of its pupils proportionately than any other school in the country.

Prof. J. W. Moore is president and manager



PROF. J. W. MOORE

of the institution as well as instructor in Book-keeping, Penmanship, Shorthand and Touch Typewriting. He was born on a farm near Caldwell, Ohio, in 1875, and attended the local schools, subsequently graduating from the Ohio Valley Business College at Marietta, in 1895.

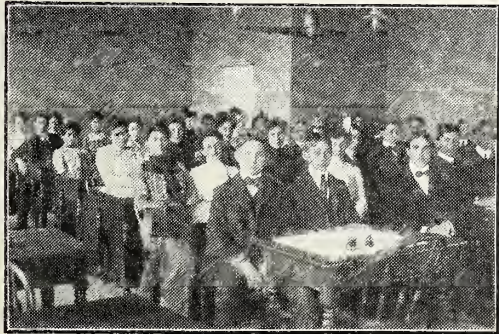
Upon his graduation, he entered an office where he remained six months and then became an instructor in the school in which he was formerly a pupil. In 1898, he went to Lancaster, Ohio, where he continued teaching as a member of the faculty of the Columbia Commercial University, and in 1899, came to Urbana.

Prof. Moore is to-day looked upon as the leading business educator of Ohio. Trained in one of the best business colleges of the country, his scholarly attainments, coupled with his unblemished character makes him an ideal manager.

Prof. Moore gives his personal attention to the students, and is ably assisted by a competent corps

of instructors, he has achieved marked success. Beginning several years ago with only five students, his school has steadily gone forward until he has been compelled to increase his teaching force and the school now occupies about six times as much space in the Weaver building as when it was founded.

In concluding this article, it is but just to say, that it is a known fact that no graduate of the combined course of this institution is without





a position and that Moore's graduates receive larger salaries when they first accept positions than the graduates of similar institutions.

Prof. Moore daily receives applications for stenographers and frequently he has no graduates to refer to, except those who are employed. Board and room can be found in Urbana at very reason-

able terms and the pupil can work his way through if he so desires. Urbana is a most excellent place for students to come to attend business college..

MAN'S SOLACE

No factory in the city of Urbana has grown with the rapidity of the Armbruster Brothers' stogie factory located on North Sycamore street. The three brothers comprising the firm are Peter, John and Charles Armbruster.

This factory was established in 1890 and the capacity was at that time about one million and a half annually while today they are turning out about five million annually. They are giving employment to about thirty people and pay good wages. The two leading brands manufactured by this enterprising firm are the A. B. B. long filler hand made stogie and the A. B. C. short filler.

In every town and hamlet in the central states the goods of this firm can be found and they are reaching out after broader fields. The reputation of Armbruster Brothers for honesty and square dealing and at the same time of making an article worth

the money, have been the elements which has caused their trade to grow, and which has made them what they are today, the leading stogie manufacturers in the state.

THE PASSING SHOW

Probably the most popular of the county institutions is the Champaign County Agricultural Society. It is peculiarly the people's institution as it is held for and conducted by the people. A county fair is always popular, but when by wise management, backed by wide-awake executives, the program each year is filled with good, wholesome and entertaining features it is no wide stretch of fancy to understand how from only one the fair becomes the one institution of the people.

The Champaign County Agricultural Society has been in existence for more than fifty years. It has always enjoyed a wide popularity among the people, but that reputation has been increased during the past recent years with each passing event.

Coupled with the fact that the society has an excellent board of managers is the other largely determining factor that it also has at its head two officials as its president and secretary who understand the people's wants and know how to supply them.

After many, many years upon the society's old grounds adjoining the Vance farm, the location was given up and about sixteen years ago new grounds were purchased and laid out. They are ideal. No county fair in Ohio, perhaps, has better grounds than our people enjoy. The premiums are liberal; the exhibits are always the best the season can afford, and the special features of the fair are usually such as form an interesting program in themselves. The dollar-family tickets have contributed no little towards popularizing the fair.

The business of conducting these annual fairs has been reduced to a science. President Ganson and his faithful and efficient secretary, John W. Crowl, always know just what they are going to have so that when the gates open there is no jarring or confusion.

A SUCCESSFUL TELEPHONE PLANT



The Urbana Telephone Company was established in 1898. Prior to that year very few Urbana people had enjoyed the luxury of a telephone because of the very heavy rental demanded by an organization that had hitherto occupied the field. When the Urbana Company solicited patrons it was agreed that there should be two hundred telephones installed before any of the contracts

became effective. Some were induced to order telephones in the belief that the solicitors would fail to secure the required number. But in a very few weeks the number far exceeded the requirement and by the time the plant was installed there were four hundred patrons. This was deemed a good number for a city of Urbana's size. Yet, the people finding how convenient, indeed how necessary, is telephone service, the patronage steadily increased until there are now installed twelve hundred telephones, thus bringing the people of the city close together and connecting them by long distance service with all outside points.

The company has been very conservatively managed, but always with a view to giving its patrons prompt and efficient service. It is strictly a home company, all of the stock being held locally. The board of directors is as follows: C. H. Marvin, President; J. I. Blose, Vice-President; J. F. Brand, Secretary; R. H. Murphey, Assistant Secretary; J. C. Powers, Treasurer; E. E. Cheney, T. T. Brand, W. R. Warnock, J. B. Johnson, L. L. Blose, J. H. E. Dimond.

THE HARDWARE SUPPLY COMPANY



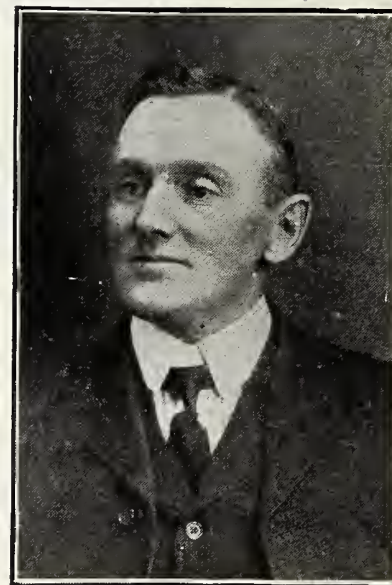
The Hardware Supply Co. is the leading concern of its kind in the city of Urbana. Established in 1898 under the firm name of Robison & Moore, and later when taking in a third partner the firm name was changed to The Hardware Supply Company.

There have been several partnership changes in the firm's history, the last one of which was on December 8, 1904, when James S. Robison purchased the entire interests and is now successfully conducting the business as an individual commercial enterprise. The store is located at No. 120-122 Miami street and is thoroughly stocked with everything that appertains to the branch of trade in which Mr. Robison is so prominently engaged. It is widely known as the farmers' headquarters.

General hardware, paints, oils, stoves, roofing, tinware, wire fencing, farm machinery, seeds, fertilizer etc., are sold in large

quantities to patrons throughout the county. In addition to the general store room is a large warehouse which is used for storage of stock and is an extension to the main store.

The house has made a reputation for itself from the beginning. Its prestige has been fully maintained. The Hardware Supply Company furnishes a complete line of hardware for building purposes. We would recommend this firm to any who are in need of anything in their line, and we bespeak for them courteous treatment and a square deal in all things.



JAS. S. ROBISON



T. E. DYE



I. N. DYE



C. H. MURPHEY

CAPITAL'S ALLY

Insurance is just as much a necessity to a well ordered home or business as capital. Insurance stands for the invested capital, and frequently supplies it. No sane man now attempts to hold anything destructible without some sort of insurance.

There is life insurance; fire insurance; insurance against personal injury; plate glass; steam boiler; animal insurance; insurance against burglars; against accidents to employees. In fact there is any form of insurance from death to bankruptcy. It would seem that with these safeguards one ought to be satisfied, yet man is not happy. One of the largest agencies in Champaign county is that of Dye Brothers, the genial, hustling and popular underwriters of Urbana. Not only do they do a

big insurance business of all branches but they handle much real estate and loans. This popular firm is one of which our people are justly proud.

CIGAR MANUFACTURING

One of the largest manufacturers of fine grade cigars in Urbana is the Murphey and Koehle cigar concern, which has been in existence in this city since 1898. This enterprising firm is manufacturing several thousand cigars each day, and their product, which is made by skilled labor, amid clean and sanitary surroundings, is in great demand throughout this section of Ohio.

They are strictly union cigar makers, and employ none but union employes. Their special favorites are Royal Burner, five

cents, and the General Knox, ten cents. Both brands are very popular, not only in this city, but in the county as well.

Both Mr. Murphey and Mr. Koehle are well known business

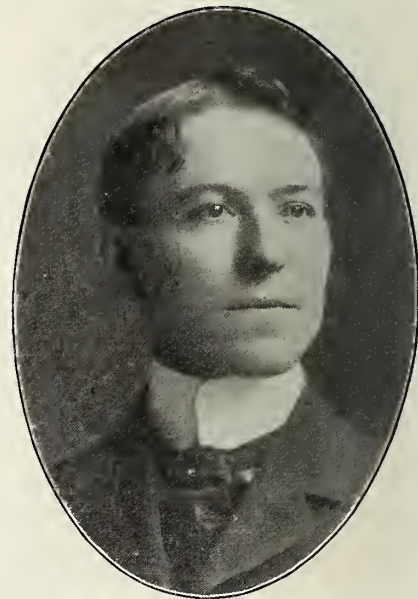
men who are held in high esteem in both the commercial and social circles of the city. Their Royal Burner is all that the name implies and every dealer will tell you it is his best seller.



A BUSY PLACE

L. H. Todd conducts the busiest place in the city of Urbana and it is located in the northeast angle of the square. The location has been one for years oc-

cupied as a bookstore and the stand is a well established one, and one that has been improved very materially by Mr. Todd since he came into possession



GEORGE KOEHLE

of the same. The accompanying picture gives a good idea of the interior of the store. One of the main features of this store which cannot be shown by the photograph is the wall paper and picture frame business which is one of the largest in the city. His wall paper business has been rapidly growing and his assortment is without doubt one of the largest and most complete to be found anywhere.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY OFFICIALS



M. R. TALBOT



D. B. McDONALD



IRVING ARMPRIESTER

The staff of county officials during the centennial year is:

Evan P. Middleton, Common Pleas Judge;

Sherman Thompson, Representative to General Assembly;

Core S. Ireland, Sheriff;

Thomas B. Owen, Probate Judge;

Marion R. Talbot, Clerk of Courts;

Frank A. Zimmer, Prosecuting Attorney;

Sheperd B. Grove, Auditor;

Duncan B. McDonald, Treasurer;

Joseph S. Moses, Recorder;

Carey S. Pratt, Surveyor;

Irving Armpriester, Coroner;

Charles H. Espy, Ed. W. Hodge and George L. Couchman, Commissioners;

James R. Todd, Thomas R. Neeld and John C. Cookston, Infirmary Directors.



C. S. PRATT



CORE S. IRELAND

ELECTIVE CITY OFFICERS OF URBANA.

James B. Johnson, Mayor;

Robt. L. Young, Vice-Mayor;

C. G. Kennedy, H. W. Putnam, Wesley A. Smith, Members of
Board of Public Service;

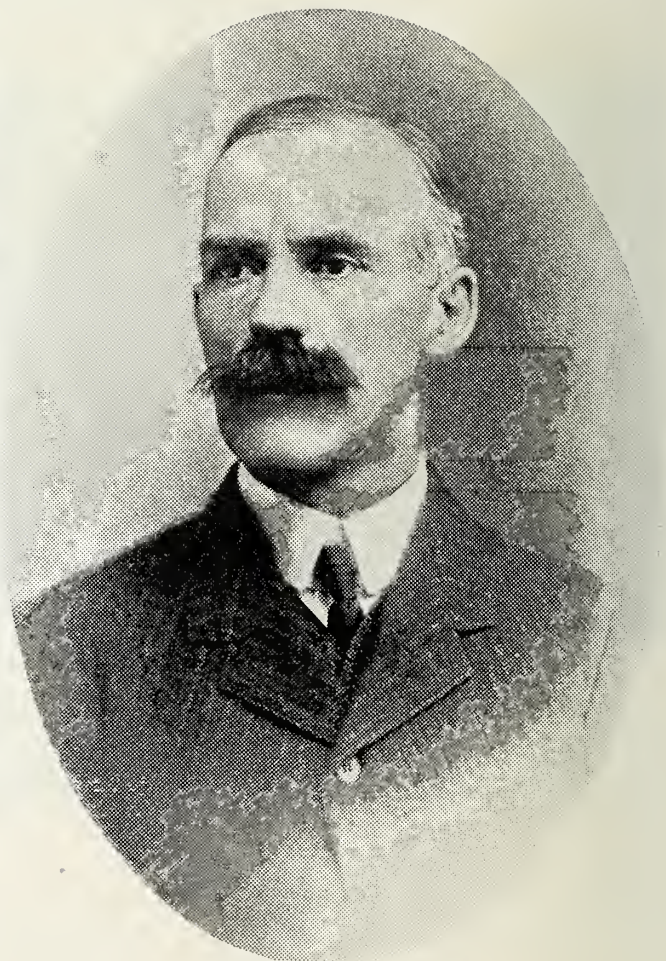
W. E. Berry, City Auditor;

George Waite, City Solicitor;

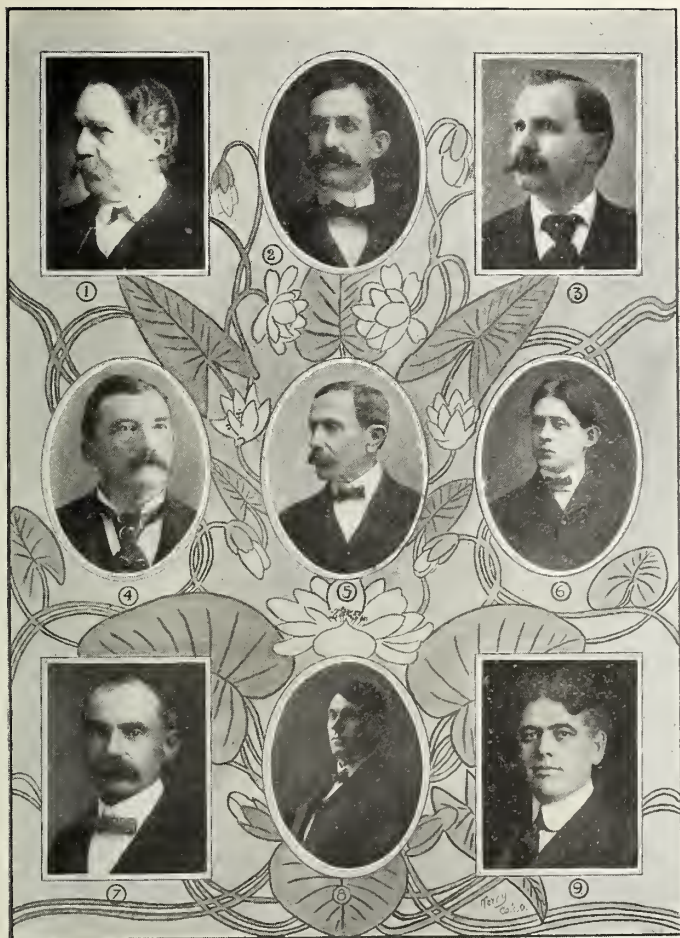
Frank S. McCracken, William J. O'Brien, Samuel Landis, Charles

H. Murphey, Lee G. Pennock, C. O. Taylor, William Schief,

Members of City Council.



SHERMAN THOMPSON



URBANA ATTORNEYS

1, G. M. Eichelberger; 2, C. B. Heiserman; 3, H. G. Smith; 4, George W. Poland;
5, E. P. Middleton (Judge of Common Pleas); 6, G. P. Seibert; 7, H. M. Crow; 8, E.
L. Bodey; 9, H. F. McCracken. •



URBANA PHYSICIANS

1, H. C. Houston, M. D.; 2, H. E. Smith, D. D. S.; 3, H. M. Pearce, M. D.; 4,
Harry Butcher, D. D. S.; 5, M. L. Smith, M. D.; 6, V. O. Longfellow, M. D.; 7, J. V.
Longfellow, M. D.; 8, W. B. Griswold, D. D. S.; 9, C. F. Ring, M. D.; 10, C. M. Wanzer, M. D.

CITIZEN AND GAZETTE CORRESPONDENTS 1878



Reading from left to right, top row: F. M. McAdams, d.; James Corwin, John W. Ogden, S. E. Morgan, E. P. Middleton, James H. Taylor, d.; F. M. Thomas, d. Second row beginning at left: Joshua Saxton, d.; William Patrick, d.; Zershom Calland, d.; William Haller, d.; T. S. McFarland, William H. Wharton, d. Third row: J. F. Brand, J. W. Byler, E. A. Stewart, M. E. Hinton, W. A. Gibbs, M. C. Peppel, W. A. Brand, d.



EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Corner Scioto and Kenton Streets.



SWEDENBORGIAN CHURCH
Corner South Main and Reynolds Streets.



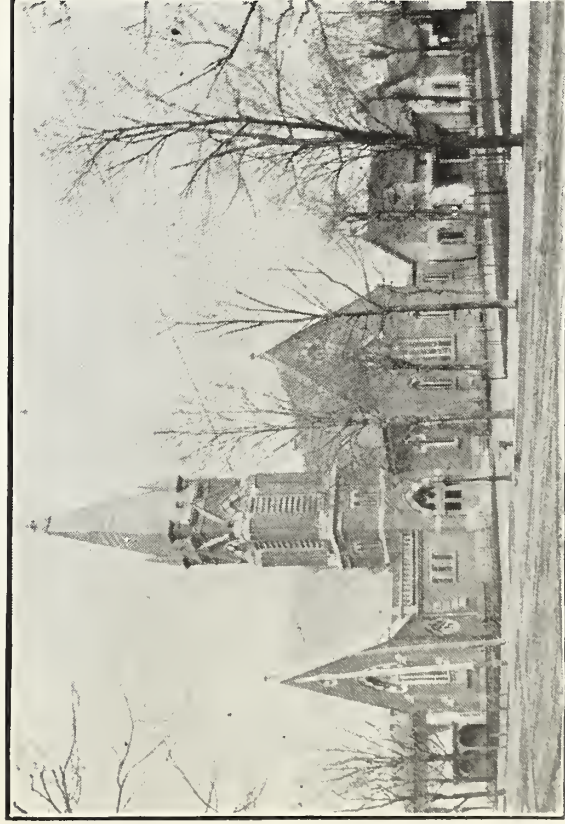
FIRST M. E. CHURCH
Corner North Main and Church Streets.



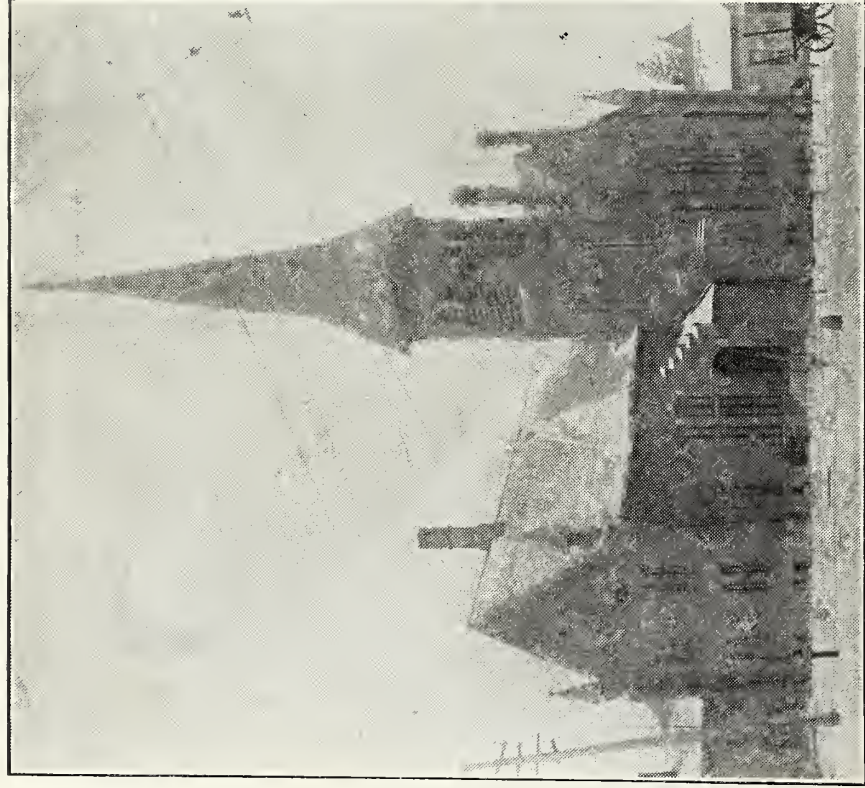
ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH
Washington Avenue.

First Presbyterian Church

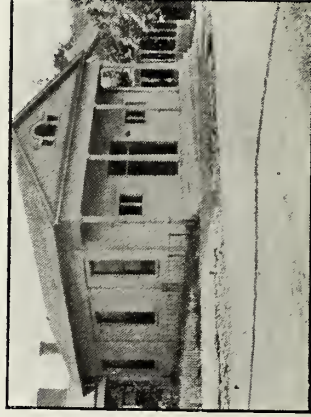
URBANA OHIO



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
Corner North Main and Ward Streets.



GRACE M. E. CHURCH
Corner South Main and Market Streets.



URBANA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES

Tecumseh Aerie, No. 979, Fraternal Order of Eagles was instituted in Urbana February 9th, 1905, by District Deputy C. H. Vogte, of Toledo. The Springfield team had charge of the initiatory work. The lodge is benevolent in its character and numbers among its membership the leading citizens of this city. The following officers were duly installed:

Past Worthy President, E. M. Brown; Worthy President, C. F. Guyselman; Vice President, C. H. Murphey; Secretary, George Mott; Treasurer, H. F. MacCracken; Chaplain, J. D. McCarty; Conductor, William Schief; Inside Guard, Charles Egenberger; Outside Guard, Frank Murphey; Trustees, D. J. Sweeney, Fred Bratton, Frank Shadely; Physician, Dr. J. D. O'Gara.

MEMBERS.

Ahman, Peter; Ault, F. D.; Bratton, Fred; Broadstone, L.; Burchard, R.; Belt, A. K.; Buck, F. A., Jr.; Becker, Charles; Buck, William; Brown, E. M.; Bates, D. A.; Brinning, J.; Boyer, H.; Burk, John; Baker, Charles; Cavanaugh, C.; Cooney, Thomas; Conners, C. J.; Connolly, John; Crowley, J. J.; Corey, C. W.; Craig, C. C., Dr.; Campion, J.; Crabill, Anson; Downey, J. P.; Delaney, Henry; Davis, John; Downey, Michael; Egenberger, Charles; Egenberger, F., Jr.; Erbe, C. F.; Fitzpatrick, J.; Franz, William; Guyselman, C. F.; Guyselman, H.; Goodman, John; Grinnins, Joan; Johnston, John; Jennings, A.; Hannigar, A. B.; Hagrubaugh, A., Sr.; Heater, George; Hornberger, C.; Herron, C. W.; Huston, John; Hinnon, William; Heatherman, Patrick; Hill, Clarence; Kain, J. H.; Kearns, Mat; Keener, C. D.; Kearns, V. H.; Koehle, George; Keller, William; Kaufman, J.; Koehle, John; Kearns, Harry; Kessler, Aug; Leopard, F.; Layton, Charles; Landis, Sam; Landis, George W.; Little, E. E.; Lynch, Mart; Lawson, Peter; Legar, M.; MacCracken, Henry; McNally, T. F.; McCune, J. F.; McNally, William; McCarthy, J. D.; Murphy, C. H.; Murphy, C. R.; Murphy, E. F.; Mitchell, Ed.; Michael, J. F.; Mott, George; Middleton, A. H., Dr.; Middleton, Warren; Mehling, J. A.; Mehling, J. F.; May, J. A.; Metzger, L.; Miller, Robert; Miles, C. F.; Moch, James; McAdams, F.; McDonald, H.; Martin, John; Mosey, F. D.; McCluskey, C.; Mast, F. E.; Muldowney, J. B.; McDermott, A.; Neer,



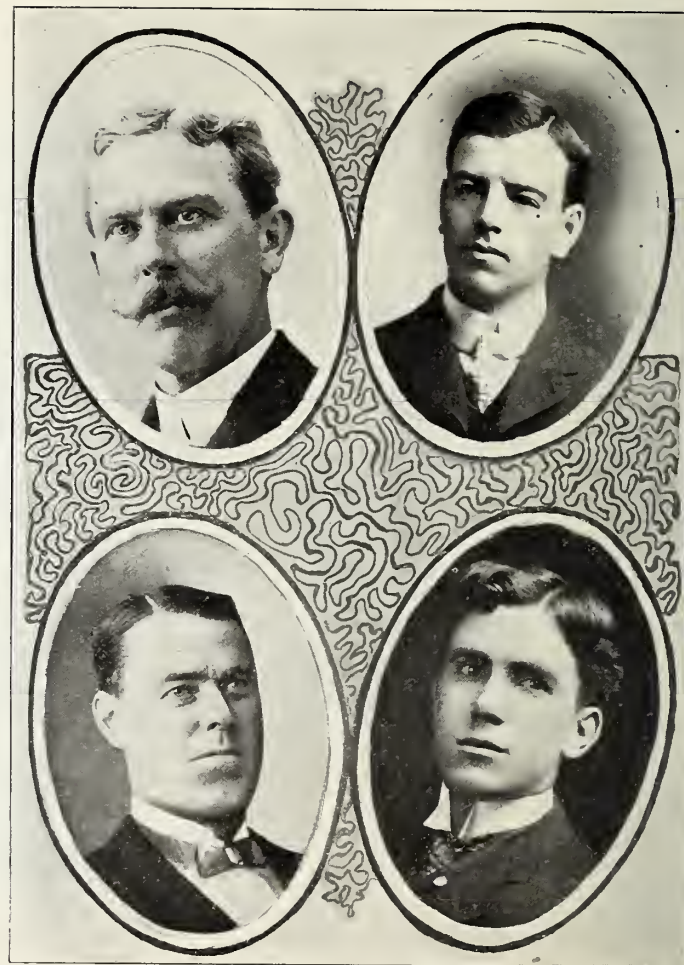
1, William Schief, Conductor; 2, Frank Murphey, Outside Guard; 3, J. D. O'Gara, Physician; 4, Lee Metzger; 5, C. F. Guyselman, Worthy President; 6, Frank Shadely, Trustee; 7, E. M. Brown, Past Worthy President; 8, Fred Bratton, Trustee; 9, J. D. McCarthy, Chaplain.

P.; Nichols, Will C.; Nagel, Fred; O'Gara, J. D. Dr.; O'Brien, J. F.; O'Brien, W. L.; O'Brien, P. T.; O'Gara, T.; Peters, Frank; Packer, R. C.; Puffenberg, H.; Printz, Ben; Runkle, Gillie; Rock, Warren W.; Riley, Dennis; Ryan, J. T.; Riley, Ed.; Riley, Pat.; Shadley, F.; Steward, J. M.; Steward, J. D.; Shea, J. T.; South Earl; South, Earnest; Strapp, Walt; Smiley, S. E.; Sayres, C. H.; Sweeney, D. J.; Schief, William; Sticksel, Henry; Stokes, S. C.; Schmidt, Frank; Spillan, Charles; Spillan, E. J.; Shyrigh, B. M.; Sayres, L. w.; Van Meter, J.; Van Buren, Charles; Vance, C. H.; Welsch, Mich; Williams, Lon; Wooley, Grant; Whalen, P. H.; Woodruff, R. C.; Whalen, T. H.



EAGLE OFFICERS

1, D. J. Sweeney, Trustee; 2, C. H. Murphey, Vice President;
3, H. F. MacCracken, Treasurer; 4, George Mott, Secretary.



URBANA PHYSICIANS

S. M. Mosgrove, M. D., J. D. O'Gara, M. D., J. V. Longfellow, M. D., A. E. Bible, D. S.



